The Weekly Constitution Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

LOVE'S GAGE.

"Give me a gage to do," he cried,
"Though I'm no knight of old,
To win so fair, so sweet a bride,
What heart would be a-cold?
Some high empire, my little love,
Worthy your tiny hand;
Some deed that will most truly prove
Me under your command."

"What can I ask," she answer'd low,
"Save that you ever be
The same fond sweetheart now I know,
Loving but one, but me?
So that I have you ever near,
And you are kind and true,
I really do not think, my dear,
There's more that you can do."

"And can I by no act declare
How deep my love and strong?
How I hold you to be most fair
In beauty's glorious throng?
How all the world would lose its light
If you were gone away;
How your pure love's sweet, holy might,
My soul does hold and sway?

"And how, though through the world I tried,
Could I find act would tell,
As your fond lingering by my side,
Your love e'en half so well.
I feel it in your clasping hand,
I see it in your eyes;
I fear no rival in the land,
No, nor none in the skies."

"And surely, I'd be more content,
With you close by my own
Than if adventuring you went,
And left me all alone.
Yet! if you wish something to do,
Dear love, this will I say,
You'll prove your love most fond and true
"If you will with me stay."

—Thos. A. Collier in the N. Y. Evening Mail.

THE PRINCESS TARRAKANOFF OF RUSSIA.

[From Peterson's Journal for August.]

The story of the fair Princess Tarrakanoff is one of the most touching and romantic in Russian history. She was the daughter of the Empress Elizabeth by a clandestine marriage. When Prince Radzivil, of Poland, became enraged at the cruelties exercised by Catherine II., the successor of Elizabeth, upon the Poles, he resolved to employ the young princess as an instrument to disturb the peaceful rule of the usurper. It is even said that he intended to marry the princess, and he took her to Rome to educate her under his own care. But Catherine, who was informed by her spies of all that happened in foreign courts, soon discovered the plans of Prince Radzivil. She at once confiscated his estates, and reduced him to live upon the sale of his diamonds, and at length prevailed upon him, by the offer of restoring his property, to promise that he would no longer concern himself about the daughter of Elizabeth. He could not, however, be induced to betray the young princess into the hands of her destroyers, and a different agent was therefore employed.

Alexey Orloff, the assassin of Peter III., was one of the fearful ornaments of Catherine's court. He was a savage, uneducated, coarse, insolent, and vain. His strength was enormous. He crushed pieces of iron or glass in his hand without any effort. He broke an apple in two with his fingers. His conscience was seared, and he is said to have boasted openly of his murder of Peter, and to have described minutely the manner in which it was done before a large company. Yet the terrible power which Alexey had gained over the Empress forced her not only to tolerate his society, but to cover him with honors and emoluments. He shone in all her court entertainments at the head of the Russian nobles. He had been placed in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and to him the Empress attributed all the glory of its success, which was in fact due to the English officers. Catherine gave him the title of Tschesminski. She presented him with the manificent palace of Tschesme, which she had built for him near her own. He was adorned with the decoration of the highest order of the knighthood, and foreign ambassadors who came to pay their court to the Empress saw the murderer of her husband always at her side.

It was to this monster, who was cunning as well as brutal, that Catherine committed the duty of decoying the Princess Tarrakanoff within reach of her vengeance. Attended by a single domestic, her only friend, the princess was now living in poverty at Rome, the desertion of Prince Radzivil having left her quite alone. Here she was visited by a Neapolitan, Ribas, an emissary of Orloff, who pretended a deep concern for her misfortunes, and even supplied her with money when she was in great necessity. The princess was scarcely sixteen. She was innocent and trustful, and she soon learned to look upon Ribas as her benefactor and a preserver sent to her from Heaven. Her female attendant was also won by the arts of the betrayer; and nothing can be more touching than the spectacle of these two hapless women falling a prey to the cunning Neapolitan.

Having thus won their perfect confidence, Ribas proceeded a step farther in his plan. He told the princess that he was commissioned by Count Alexey Orloff to offer her the Russian crown. He said that the Russians were discontented with Catherine's rule; that Orloff, particularly, was incensed at her ingratitude; and that if the princess would accept his services and reward him by the gift of her hand, he could easily place her upon the throne of Russia, amidst the general joy of the people. This brilliant hope of a relief from her present sufferings, so unlooked for and so imposing, filled the imagination of the poor young girl, and led her into an excess of confidence. Already she saw herself an empress. From miserable poverty and dependence she was suddenly to be raised to the splendors of a throne. The vision, which had been first presented to her fancy by Prince Radzivil, was now about to be realized, nor did it seem improbable that the daughter of Elizabeth would be more acceptable to the Russians than the German Catherine. The young princess awaited in eager expectation the approach of her benefactor, Orloff.

He came covered with the renown of his late victories. He threw himself at the feet of the princess, and professed the deepest love and admiration for her; and he soon won her heart; and she loved him with sincere affection. In vain did several persons, who saw through his evil designs, endeavor to persuade the princess of the danger in confiding in him. She only repeated what they said to Orloff, and gave him a new opportunity of showing his rare address by defending himself against their calumnies. He now urged their marriage, and the day was appointed for its solemnization. The ceremony was to be performed according to the Greek ritual; and Orloff employed several of his dependents to disguise themselves as priests and lawyers, and thus desecrate the holy rite. The murderer of Peter feared neither God nor man.

The princess now appeared everywhere in Italy as the wife of Orloff. He treated her with studious attention. Her love and trust in him was unbounded, and she clung to him with a touching faith that contrasts strangely with the murderous duplicity of the man she loved. When he urged upon her the necessity of their leaving Rome, in order to carry out their project of dethroning Catherine in some less conspicuous city, she said that she would follow him wherever he went. He brought her to Pisa and lodged her in a magnificent Palace; but when she went to a play or any public place he always accompanied her himself. He scarcely suffered her to go out of his sight, and was fearful that his victim might yet be ravished from him.

The plot was now drawing toward a successful close. A division of the Russian fleet had entered the port of Leghorn, and Orloff pretended that it was necessary for him to go thither; he offered to take the princess with him, and she gladly consented to go. She was eager to see the famous city, but, above all to look upon the stately ships of her native land. Upon their arrival at Leghorn she stayed at the house of the English consul, with the ladies of his family, and was received everywhere with great distinction, as the daughter of an Empress and the wife of Count Orloff. A little court gathered around her, anxious to fulfill her slightest wish. The people thronged to see her as she passed through the streets. Balls and entertainments were given in her honor; and the unhappy girl was plunged in a round of gayety and excitement in which she almost seemed an Empress indeed.

So wholly unconscious was she of treachery and danger that she at length asked to be shown the Russian fleet. Orloff consented, and gave the necessary orders. The next day, when they rose from the table, they went down to the water-side, where a boat with a magnificent awning, had been prepared for the princess. She entered, followed by a party of ladies and the English Consul. Orloff went in a second boat, accompanied by Admiral Greig; and a third, filled with English and Russian officers, closed the procession. An immense crowd of people had collected on the wharves to witness the novel spectacle. As the boats approached the fleet the princess was received with salutes of artillery; a band of music played the national airs, and loud huzzas rang through the crowded vessels. Never was there a more inspiring welcome; and as the princess approached the vessel she was to enter, a chair, splendidly adorned, was let down from the side, and when she alighted on deck it was observed that she was received by the Russian officers, with all the honors due to her exalted rank.

But in a moment she was seized and handcuffed. Vainly she implored the mercy of him whom she still called her husband; vainly did she throw herself at his feet and cover them with her tears. Orloff refused even to reply to her touching lamentations. She was carried down into the hold of the vessel, and the next day set sail, a prisoner in irons, for Russia. On reaching St. Petersburg the unhappy princess was shut up in Schlusselburgh, and was forever hidden amidst its gloomy dungeons. It is not known certainly how she died; but it is said that after six years' imprisonment the waters of the Neva, in the disastrous inundation of 1771, swept over the island of Schlusselburgh, and ended the sufferings of the royal prisoner.

SEASIDE DANGERS.

[Chicago Journal.]

"Come on now, Ned," cried a New York girl at Long Branch the other day to a stripling lover at her side; "we've got clear of papa—now let's take a dive."

"Your father is an awful big and stout man," observed the youth.

"Oh, never mind that," exclaimed the miss petulantly; let's take a swim—just see the great waves."

"Don't you think it dangerous?" anxiously inquired the lover, gazing up and down the beach.

"Dangerous? No! There isn't hardly any under-tow at this point; it's—"

"Oh, but it isn't the under-tow I'm afraid of," interrupted the young man.

"Isn't it?"

"No; it's your father's toe!"

And she couldn't get him to risk it.

THE BIGGEST ROSE IN THE WORLD.

The biggest rose in the world is probably that now wasting its fragrance on the desert air at San Barbara, Cal., on Dr. Dimmick's farm. It is of a delicate lemon tint, of delightful perfume, is 16 3-4 inches in circumference, its shortest diameter 5 inches, and the measurement in various directions from tip to tip of petal is over 6 inches. The depth of the rose is fully 6 inches. Another rose marvel in the Doctor's garden is a cluster of 113 buds on a rose truss of Le Marque variety. A common felt hat covered the space in which were counted the above number of buds.

SAID a magistrate to an actress, "Your profession, Mademoiselle?" "Artiste." "Your age?" "Twenty-two." "Usher, you can now swear the lady to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

[For The Post.]

A FAREWELL.

Go! each hope of love is shattered;
All you held with alien hand;
One by one the rose-dreams scattered,
'Till I scarce could understand,
Why the day lost all its glory,
Why the flowers lost all their grace,
But at length I read the story,
Written where none can efface.

Other lips may, smiling, greet you,
Call you by the name of "friend,"
One perhaps may sometimes meet you,
That will love and friendship blend;
Then, remember, once I trusted
Man as you do woman now,
That love's crown with gems encrusted,
You threw madly from my brow.

See the fragments, how they glitter,
Even in their sad decay;
Love is man's, a woman's fitter
Part, is casting love away.
Some day I may bless you knowing,
That you taught me how to give,
From Love's stream, thus surely showing,
That a woman's love may live.

Taught me how in human blindness,
Love is proffered oft unsought;
So, Farewell! may Heaven's kindness
Bless you, though you cursed my lot,
I shall wander earth forsaken,
Till I die of grief and pain,
Your bright dreams shall but awaken,
Mine are dreamt, and dreamt, in vain.

MINNIE J. OWSLEY.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING.

Cotton fabrics are so low priced at present that ladies who know how to purchase advantageously are supplying themselves with an abundance of material for under-clothing. Formerly such purchases were confined to two or three well-known brands; now there is greater variety from which to choose. Imported under-clothing has become so popular that ladies have learned the names of French muslins, and there is such a demand for them that merchants have imported them.

Chemises are of much simpler shape than formerly. European patterns have found favor here, and have done away with sleeve gussets and with the four smaller gussets that were formerly attached to the band. Now these are all cut in the garment, and the small "patch"-looking pieces, with their short seams so difficult to sew neatly, are dispensed with. These French shapes are all called sacque chemises, but they differ in construction. They have straight bands, rounded bands or yokes, either sewed or separately, or, it may be, shaped in the body of the garment; while still others, very much liked by stout ladies, have merely a drawing string run in the top of the chemise. The shape of the French sleeve is simple and good. It has but one short seam—that under the arm—while its inner sleeve is well rounded to fit in the curve of the upper part of the body and the band. The sleeve is set half an inch under the sleeve-hole, and the body is stitched upon it, thus forming the strong facing seen on American chemises without the additional clumsy seams. Most of the hand sewing on these French garments is beautifully done; the stitching, of which there is an abundance, is as even as machine stitching; the tucks are regular, and as fine as cords; the gathers are pulled, not scraped, into regularity, and neatly hemmed to the bands; the felled seams are small and flat; the hems are wide and smooth. The oversewing of selvedges is seldom well done, and in many garments there are no selvedge seams, as they are made of goods a metre wide. To be well done, the selvedges should be barely caught together by shallow stitches, so that the seam can be opened flatly by scraping it with the thumb nail; it should look as if woven there. Embroidery done by hand on the garment and cluster of fine tucks are the trimmings on French chemises made for general wear. The bands and sleeves are beautifully wrought with thick needle-work; the tucks are in lengthwise clusters below the band. The plainest French chemise entirely of muslin will have a row of tiny scallops button-holed on the band and sleeves.

Drawers should be trimmed to match the chemise with which they are worn. Turkish drawers buttoned around the ankle and wide plain drawers are found both among imported and domestic goods. There are also closed drawers buttoned on the sides, and the straight American drawers that fasten behind. One good feature of French drawers now generally adopted, is that of making very large belts, with drawing strings in the back to vary the size at the will of the wearer. Closed drawers buttoned on the sides have the band in front rounded or sloped in yoke-shape; the drawing string is then confined to the back of the belt, which is straight. Ruffles are very little used for trimming at present. A few garments have needle-worked ruffles of thick linen kenting. Ladies are warned against using the herring-bone, lace stitch, and open-work embroideries that are being introduced for garniture of underclothing, as they are too frail for garments that go so often to the laundry. Ready-made drawers vary an eighth of a yard in length. Unmade drawer lengths, not laundried, with a hem needleworked in scallops, are imported in good muslin at $1 50. Many ladies prefer to buy these garments trimmed, but not made, using their own patterns for cutting them.

Night dresses are also now made of simple shapes, long and narrow. Those with a yoke in the back and tucked fronts, the tucking being done in the body of the gown, are most popular. The skirt has but two widths and side gores shaped like those of chemises. The sleeves are shirt sleeves with cuffs; the collar is in English shape. Stitching, many clusters of fine tucks, and embroidery done by hand on the garment, are also the favorite trimmings for gowns.

Petticoats are made much fuller than formerly, and also have the French belt with drawing string behind, and no placket-hole. The short under-skirt worn next the chemise is now sold as low as 45 cents, with a hem and six tucks; these are of light muslin, and made by machine. The same skirt of walking length to be worn next the dress is 55 cents. Far better than these are percale skirts of walking length, sewed by hand, with twelve tucks and hem, for $1 50. Such skirts vary in length a fourth of a yard. Ruffled skirts full enough to be fluted are not as much used as scant ruffles embroidered. The ruffle should not be sewed in the edge of the skirt, but should be set on the skirt far enough above the edge to prevent the worked scallop touching the ground. The French fancy is for needle-work done in the hem of the skirt. Domestic muslin skirts with a number of fine tucks are sold for $1; with side plaiting on the bottom, they are the same price. Full wide Wamsutta muslin skirts with twenty tucks are sold for $1 55. Trained skirts of white lawn to be worn under full dress trains are handsome enough to serve as outer skirts of house dresses for morning or afternoon wear. These have Spanish flounces elaborately trimmed with insertion and plaited frills edged with Valenciennes. The novelty is to trim such skirts with open-worked insertion and edging in wheel and compass patterns.

A novelty is a chemise and corset cover in one. This garment buttons on the shoulders, and has the front and back fully tucked, so that it fits the figure prettily. The top is finished with a feather-stitched band, and edged with an embroidered ruffle deep enough for a fraise. This useful and pretty garment is made of percale, and costs $2 75 or $3.

Corset covers retain their plain cuirass shape, with low round neck and short sleeves. They are sold of percale, hand-made, with tiny scallop of needle-work, for $1 25; made similarly of linen, they are $2. Those embroidered in dainty fashion on the garment cost from $2 50 to $5. Trimmed with lace, the prices begin at $2 for percale covers.

Dressing sacques are still made in the clumsy French shape, with straight front and back, as this best conceals the figure. They have straight hems below, and all ornament is confined to the front, cuffs and collar. Row upon row and cluster after cluster of extremely fine tucks, done by hand, trim the entire front. If more ornament is desired, vines or dots of embroidery are added between the tucks. Some are tucked only in yoke shape, but the preference is for trimming the whole length of the garment. Percale softly finished and linen are used for these; sheer transparent fabrics do not answer the purpose of these toilette wraps. Some are so handsomely made that ladies venture outside of their chambers in them, and wear them to breakfast with white muslin or black silk skirts. The Byron and English collars are both used. Shirt sleeves with fullness gathered in the cuff are preferred, but coat sleeves are sometimes made to order. The prices begin at as low as $1 25 and extend to $12. Those at $3 are beautifully wrought and tucked.—[Harper's Bazar.

AN ENGLISH CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.

There is a prescription in use in England for the cure of drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The receipt came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness, that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription, which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquor, although he had for many years been led captive, which he afterward published, and by which so many drunkards have been assisted to reform, as follows: "Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; peppermint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day." This preparation acts as a stimulent and tonic, and partially supplies the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking from the use of stimulating drinks.—[Scientific American.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

The following story is told of the thieves of Paris by a French journal: A physician, officially connected with the prison of La Force, and much beloved by his light-fingered patients, perceived on leaving the varieties one evening that his pocket had been picked, and that his opera glass was gone. Next day, on meeting the denizens of La Force, he expressed his displeasure at the occurrence. "It is all very well," said he, "for you to say that I am popular among you, but I am treated just as others are. Some of your friends contrived to relieve me of my opera-glass last night at the Theatre Varieties." "That was because they did not know you, doctor," replied a prisoner. "Who was on duty at the varieties last night?" he inquired, turning to a comrade. The answer was given in a whisper, "You shall have your glass to-morrow," he added. Next day a person called on the physician's wife. "Here," said he, "are all the opera-glasses stolen two nights ago at the varieties; please point out the doctor's." The lady having done so, the obliging pickpocket handed it to her, restored the others to their cases, and disappeared.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

CHILD KILLED BY A ROOSTER.

[Gadsden (Ala.) Times.]

On Thursday a child of Mr. A. Langley, who lives two miles from town, while playing in the yard, was attacked by a rooster and was knocked down and spurred several times in the face and head before the mother could rescue it. Dr. Ewing, who was called in, found that one stroke of the spur had penetrated the brain. The little sufferer—eighteen months old—lingered in great agony until Saturday morning, when death came to its relief. Dr. Ewing says that during a practice of over twenty years he never met with or heard of such a case before, and it is perhaps the first in the history of the world.

[For The Post.

PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

I shed no tears, no sad, regretful tears,
O'er hopes and joys that early met decay;
I do not weep for girlhood's gladsome years,
That glided like a pleasant dream away.

I heave no sighs, no deep, heart-broken sighs,
O'er hopes that blighted early, faded fast;
I raise to Heaven no complaining cries,
As memory to the present brings the past.

The poetry of love, sweet love, I know,
Long since its cares and disappointment knew;
As shadows did they come, as shadows go,
I've been in sunshine, and in shadow too.

I know the hand, the great Almighty hand,
That moves the mighty universe it made;
Blotted the fair designs ambition planned,
And in the grave my earthly treasures laid.

Wisdom can see the end, and wisdom knew,
The better why I did not care to know;
Showed me my pathway and my life work too,
When in the dust she laid my idols low.

Showed me a cross, the cross that I must bear,
Nor e'er when weary, wayworn, lay it down:
And said it must be so, if I would wear
A crown of life, a fair and fadeless crown.

I thought the way a lonely tiresome way,
The cross too heavy to be always borne;
I thought a heart whose hopes had met decay,
Must be so desolate and so forlorn.

I took the cross, the heavy cross with dread,
To love ambition hope, I bade adieu,
Henceforth a cross to bear a path to tread,
Unborne untrodden only by a few.

A change has come, a pleasant happy change,
I scarce know when it came, I scarce know how;
'Tis like some mystery both deep and strange,
The cross is changed, the way not tiresome now.

'Tis still the way, the straight and upward way,
A narrow and at times a thorny road.
The cross though lighter still I bear each day,
And 'neath its weight am climbing up to God.

But there are flowers, fair sweet-scented flowers,
Scattered along the pathway that I go;
Me thinks they drop from Eden's sunny bowers,
They do not bloom on earthly sod I know.

Some buds, sweet buds, just ready now to ope,
And full blown roses on my path are strown;
Love's roses these and those the buds of Hope,
Which bud and bloom in Paradise alone.

A bow, the bow of promise spans my sky,
Its brilliant hues with beauty can adorn;
Each darksome cloud that often hovers nigh,
And otherwise would overcast my morn.

A voice a tender loving voice I hear,
That whispers of a future home and rest;
'Tis distant music wafted to my ear,
On heavenly gales from mansions of the blest.

I see a hand an ever helpful hand,
That though I'm weary forward beckons me,
Points to that city in a far off land,
Whose spires and domes at times I dimly see.

Sweet home! sweet rest! my home and rest are there,
There the dear friends I loved so long and well;
With them that home, that rest I soon shall share,
And in the paradise of love shall dwell.

One friend more dear than earth's best friend I'll see,
And e'en at mention of his name will bow,
His life and death give endless life to me,
And bought a crown of life to deck my brow.

And now the past is not a mourned for past,
The present hath its streams of pleasure pure;
The future's joys not earth-born joys will last;
The crown of life is fadeless and secure.

Beaver Falls. S. C.

INDIA-RUBBER SPIRITS.

THE SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF MISS KATIE KING FROM BROOKLYN SOCIETY.

[N. Y. World.]

Mrs. Jennie Holmes, the materializing medium of Philadelphia, has recently resumed operations in Brooklyn, and the last issue of the Spiritualist Banner of Light contains an account of her devious and wicked ways, as observed by the Brooklyn Society of Spiritualists. A committee of the society spends six evenings at her seances, furnishing her with the necessary cabinet, at the society's hall, on Fulton avenue. The "conditions" were simply a muslin bag, loosely stitched together, which the medium drew around her, and whose mouth was tied over her head. Then she was seated in the cabinet, and put out the arm of John King through a hole in the door. Then she put out his other arm, and then his india-rubber face, with its black whiskers, well known to Philadelphia fame. Then she put out Katie's face, being her own, namely; but no one found it out at the first seance. At the second seance two of Mrs. Holmes' black curls hung down over Katie's face, and this "gave rise to suspicions." Therefore the bag was examined, and found to have trick seams which opened and closed by pulling a thread. It was suggested to Mrs. Holmes at the third seance that it would be well if a lady present could hold her hands while the manifestation went on. Another lady offered to pin her to the floor carpet to see if Katie would walk forth materialized under those conditions; Mrs. Holmes declined to afford these aids to awakened thought. An extremely skeptical gentleman observed that John King did not walk forth, and that his India-rubber face had no breath in its nostrils while lovely Katie, on the other hand, always came forth in a white muslin bag, and had a warm human breath. At the sixth seance, therefore, Mrs. Holmes was sought to be searched by a committee of ladies desirous of discovering spirit-faces concealed about her person. But to that she demurred, and being disencumbered of her muslin bag for the last time, became suddenly faint and must have air. Therefore she tottered from the room, very sick; but the fresh air immediately beyond the door so revived her that she ran away like the wind and never was heard of in that place again. "Wherefore," concludes the committee in its report, "we think she was a fraud"—or words to that effect.

A COCK-FIGHTING STORY.

Admiral Rous' touch on cock-fighting has roused up the enemy, and here is a story they tell in quotation from the Gentleman's Magazine for April, 1789: "Mr. Ardesolf was very fond of cock-fighting, and had a favorable cock on which he had won many profitable matches. The last bet he made upon this bird he lost, which so enraged him that he had the bird tied to a spit and roasted alive before a large fire. The screams of the miserable bird were so affecting that some gentlemen who were present attempted to interfere, which so enraged Mr. Ardesolf that he seized a poker, and with the most furious vehemence declared that he would kill the first man who interfered; but in the midst of his passionate asservations he fell down dead on the spot."

"IT WAS SAM."

The other day a tall, thin woman from over the river hunted around Vicksburg until she found Coroner Blessing, whose retiring disposition and prompt attention to business are certain to make him famous all over the State within the coming year, and when she was certain of her man she inquired:

"Business ain't driving now, is it?"

"Well, nothing to brag of. I get a floater or a nigger now and then, but it isn't anything like old times."

She heaved a sigh and continued:

"Sam is missing."

"Sam, Sam," he repeated.

"Yes, my ole man. Its nigh on to twelve weeks since he started to cross the river about 6 miles above here, and I'm getting anxious. I thought I'd drop down and see if you remembered of having sot on such a man."

"About twelve weeks ago—less see? I believe I did pull in a floater some ten or eleven weeks since."

"Was he a tall man?"

"Yes, I think he was."

"Have a long nose and brick-colored hair?"

"Yes—I remember now."

"Cow-hide shoes and a yaller coat on."

"Yes—I got that very man!"

"A riz to the surface and was pulled in here, sot on according to law, and duly buried."

"He was, madam. And do you believe that the body was that of your missing husband?"

"I know it! He could drive mules or paddle a dug-out with any man in Louisiana, but he couldn't swim worth cobs. His canoe flopped over, he went under, and that's the reason he didn't come home."

"And do you want the body exhumed so as to make sure?"

"Was he put down to stay?"

"He was well buried, madam."

"Well, it's 'bout as well to let him stay there. He probably fell away so that I wouldn't know him, and I don't feel like having my nerves strung up."

"Well, I'm very sorry for you, madam. If I could have identified the body, I would have sent you word right away."

"It's all right. I've felt it in my bones for more than two months that I was a widder, and the shock don't stagger me like it would at first. I'm sorry, for Sam was kind."

"Yes, it was too bad."

"But he ought a knowed better, when he couldn't swim. I told him and told him and told him, and that day I told him again, and he hollered back, 'shut-up!'"

"He did?"

"Yes, he did, and now he's under the sile and I'm here! I'm bleeged, Mr.——; I know where he is now, and when I wake up in the night I shan't worry so much. Is there anything to pay?"

"No—nothing."

"Well, I'll go home feeling better. It's hard to have the old man go under that way, but I 'spose the Lord knows best. The Bible says we cometh up to be cut down, and I suppose that means drowning as well as shooting."

And she felt to see if her spectacle case was all safe, and started for home.

FARM NOTES.

SOAP WASH FOR FRUIT TREES.

The beneficial influence of a weak alkali wash upon the bark of fruit trees is of long-standing acknowledgment. Its action is in expansion of the pores, while at the same time it is destructive of all animal life, sporadic or otherwise. Writers or theorists differ as to the best time to apply it; but we have always found that if good common sense be used in preparing it, the time of application is always good. And now for the preparation. If you use purchased potash, reduce it so you can bear your finger in it half a minute, or more without a tingling sensation. If you can obtain good soft soap from the refuse grease and lye of ashes saved up dry, then take it and reduce it (the soap) down, not to suds, but so that it will not be ropy when used by a soft whitewash brush. Use it freely, and it matters not materially just when, but say, now, and any time most convenient until the middle of July; but after that time it is perhaps better to wait till the next year.

LIME AND CLOVER.

A correspondent of the Country Gentleman thus discusses the effects of these two important renovators:

"Lime and clover together are by far the cheapest renovators and fertilizers of land in all situations where limestone and coal are contiguous. The extent of the liming can be traced in the crops for ten years. Outside of it, in the same field, all this time there is a comparatively marked feebleness of vegetable growth. Great mistakes are, however, made by unfledged experiments. When lime is spread upon a bare worn-out field containing no vegetable matter of any kind, it is simply a destroyer instead of a help. It should always go upon sod land just broken up, either clover, timothy or blue grass, or indeed any heavy coat of weeds, roots, &c., such as, when rotted, makes with animal dung, good organic manure. The province of the lime is simply a decomposer of all vegetable food for the new plant. Lime itself, without the above resulting good, is an enemy of plant life; and when too much of it is spread at once, it is an injury even on land with some vegetable matter.

Another serious error is often committed in ignorance of agricultural chemistry. Eager to make a great crop, they haul out the barn yard manure and dump air slacked lime with it, sometimes on the same pile. This is getting up an antagonism between two friends of plant life. The potent energy of stable manure is its greatest concentration. Ammonia is to vegetable life what blood is to animal life. Chemistry and experiment will teach us that lime is a mortal enmity to ammonia and at once drives it all off, destroying the value of the manure. Hence we should manure the first year, and the next year, when a coat of grass is on the ground, sow lime (say 100 to 120 bushels on heavy limestone ground,) and we have ground that will not fail to pay well for tilling.

Clover is valuable because it shades the ground and retains the native ammonia, and not as some suppose, because it leaves roots in the ground. Gypsum is valuable because its property is to fix the ammonia in the ground, and to prevent its waste by the wind, sun and rain.

CHOKED CATTLE.

During the past winter, we have fed our cows and young cattle many bushels of apples, and during the time have had several cases of choking in the herd. One cow, in particular, required close watching as she quite frequently got an apple lodged in her throat while eating. Instead of attempting to punch the apple down, at such times, our first move was always to turn her loose and make her move about the yard a few minutes. This alone was generally sufficient to cause the apple to move either up or down, but, if not, a tablespoonful of soft soap was dissolved in a quart of warm water, and with some person to hold her head, a little of the suds was poured down her throat, followed by gentle hand rubbing on the outside of the neck near the seat of the trouble. Sometimes two or three doses would be required, but generally one was sufficient. We recommend soapsuds as fully equal to sweet oil or other more expensive preparations, while it is always easy to procure at short notice. If one is feeding roots, apples or potatoes to stock, he should keep a little watch of the animals while eating and attend to any case of choking immediately; for if let alone but for a short time, the parts become inflamed and the removal of the obstructions become much more difficult, even if death does not take place before the case is discovered.—[New England Farmer.

VARIETIES.

A NEW definition for an old maid is —a woman that has been made for a long time.

A GREAT falling off is reported this summer in the sales of books and magazines to tourists.

THE marriage of a white man to a negro woman nearly incited the people of Sheffield, Mass., to a riot.

THE city of Richmond has been indicted for allowing the refuse of the gas works to pass into the James river.

A RESIDENT in Massachusetts boasts of a baby born at that place which weighed over 20 pounds at the time of its birth.

AND now it is claimed that a man in New Orleans has invented a process by which cotton can be manufactured into silk.

LADIES at New London bathe in patent bathing dresses which contain corsets, gloves and shoes. Some ladies look better in them than they do in their ordinary costumes.

THE Conewango Swamp, containing some 25,000 acres of wet farming land, in Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties, New York, is about to be reclaimed by drainage. It is estimated that by this means over $1,000,000 worth of land will be got under cultivation.

A NOVELTY in costume is a fan, the handle of which forms a pocket handkerchief holder. Some fans have also a tiny scent-bottle inserted at the bottom of the fanhandle. And thus a fan becomes handkerchief, scent-bottle, and fan in one.

A MAN named Wells, recently released from the Connecticut State Prison, will be retained by the ruleshop contractor as overseer, at regular wages. He is now seventy years of age and, has been in prison nearly forty years of his life, due to a mania for horse-stealing.

MA, said an intelligent, thoughtful boy, "I don't think Solomon was so rich as they say he was." "Why, my dear, what could have put that into your head?" Why, the Bible says he slept with his fathers; and I think if he had been so very rich, he would have had a bed of his own."

A BLIND man was sitting in company with some visitors a few weeks ago when one of the party left the room. "What white teeth that lady has," said the blind man. "How can you tell that?" asked a friend. "Because," was the ready answer, "for the last half hour she has been doing nothing but laugh."

THE Boston ladies at Swampscott have peculiar ideas of surf bathing. They put on the most elaborate bathing costumes and then run down to the breakers in high glee. A little foam is allowed to wet their pretty feet, whereupon they all scream and run back to the bathing-houses and put their hotel finery on again. Then when they come out they say the bathing was "perfectly splendid."

A SARATOGA correspondent says: As to fashion, it is now an old and rare belle. I went to a shoemaker's to-day to have a cruel peg driven down in my shoe heel. A pile of old boots, slippers and shoes was knee deep around the cobbler.

"They don't throw away their old shoes as they did?" said I.

"No, sir. I never saw so much cobblin' in Saritoga in all my life."

THE Pall Mall Gazette in suggesting new spheres of usefulness for women says: "Among other occupations monopolized by man, but admirably adapted for women, is that of navigation. The sea is preeminently one of woman's 'spheres.' The roar of the tempest would not drown the clear notes of her musical voice when issuing her orders, and her eye, more watchful than man's, would detect in an instant any flaw in the general arrangements of the vessel which might escape the sheepish glances of the inferior sex."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 24, 1875.

THE reply of Indian Commissioner Smith to Prof. Marsh is remarkably weak and flatulent. It is a mere attempt to beg the question and really strengthens the Professor's charges.

THE people of Brownsville avenue evidently do not believe that it is necessary to go to Cincinnati or New Orleans to find out what high taxes are. They know by sad experience.

A DEBT of $12,000,000, no money in the Treasury and taxes and assessments that amount almost to confiscation, are the results of Ring rule in Pittsburgh. Taxpayers, how do you like it?

THE virtuous indignation of the Gazette over the exorbitant tax rate in Cincinnati, is wonderful to behold. Concerning the tax confiscation of Pittsburgh, it has not a word to say, however. Strange; very strange, indeed.

WHETHER it is nobler in the mind to suffer the Pittsburgh Ring to bankrupt this city or take up arms against the Rings of distant cities and by this means improve the chances of the Ring here at home, is what doth now agitate the souls of the Ring hereabout.

"I WOULD be a granger and with the grangers stand," is the motto of the editor of the Waynesburg Messenger; besides he is opposed to Bigler for Governor on the ground mainly that he had peremptorily declined. Let up, Brother Pauley: "While the lamp holds out," &c.

THE Cincinnati Commercial has engaged in a bitter crusade against the Democratic candidate for Governor hits the tin pan oracles of the Radical ranks on the common school question, when it insists upon defeating Allen it says, "not because anybody believes the common school system is in danger, for its perils are within not without."

JUDGE SHANNON of Montana Territory had before him one Salis captured for invading the Black Hills. The Judge referred the question to Attorney-General Pierrepont, and the chief law officer of the government gives the following decision: "No United States statute makes a breach of the provisions in the Sioux treaty an offence against the United States—therefore to invade the Black Hills is no violation of law, and those invading cannot be punished." Judge Shannon discharged Salis, for want of jurisdiction. Under this decision what becomes of all the orders of Generals Sherman and Sheridan? Will they submit to the civil authorities? or will they attempt to override the Attorney-General's decision?

NOTICING the Gazette or Commercial publish Prof. Marsh's letter to President Grant.—Post.

The letter in question was published in full in the Commercial, on the same day on which it appeared in THE POST. That paper can take which horn of the dilemma it prefers—inexcusable ignorance or wilful falsehood.—Commercial.

We are always disposed to do what is right when we make a mistake. The Commercial did publish Prof. Marsh's letter, but it so ingeniously sandwiched between Rev. Beecher and Boss Tweed, with a small cap subhead, that its identity was wholly destroyed. The Gazette also comes out with an explanation as to why it did not publish the letter. It says it was because its columns were over-crowded with bank statements. Perhaps if it had omitted some of those statements that were not ordered, it would have had plenty of room for Prof. Marsh's letter.

STRANGELY enough the Gazette makes an editorial reference to Prof. Marsh's letter and says:

Every opportunity should be given for the most thorough and searching investigation into these and other charges brought against this important department of the public service. We believe such an opportunity will be afforded, and Prof. Marsh and others claiming to know of fraudulent transactions, will be given a hearing. The Government will doubtless, take prompt and efficient action, so soon as it shall be made to appear that peculation or other rascally work has been going on.

Our contemporary is very much mistaken when he imagines that Prof. Marsh will be afforded an opportunity to fairly and fully prove his charges. President Grant is not such a desperate heathen that he will permit brother Orville to be brought to grief. The villainies of the Indian Ring will never be exposed until a Democratic Congress takes a hand.

PRESENT PROSPECTS.

We are told every day, as a matter of course, that Democratic prospects present an entire blank; that that party has no show of success. This is a very old song which is now being sung sadly out of tune. The people's prospects were never brighter, and when we speak of the prospects of the people, we speak of the prospects of the Democracy.

Setting aside all other considerations a change in the affairs of government is absolutely demanded. It has been going on from bad to worse under the Radical Administration for so many years that it is now morally impossible to reach a lower depth. While the war was in progress we could readily and rationally forgive many stretches of power. The dire and pressing necessities of the times met and overcome the sober and judicial judgment of the masses of the people. They made virtues of many unvirtuous necessities.

But the era of 'war necessities" has long since passed away, and with it should have passed away the excesses of the times. But unfortunately this has not been the case. Ten years of time have been wasted, and still we are only beginning to enter upon the work of fraternization and and a real restoration of the Union. The crimes that have been committed against the unfortunate States of the South are only now beginning to be realized. But happily the temper of the people is in favor of putting an end to these wrongs.

The whole country has become sickened with the career of Radicalism, and as a writer pointedly remarks under the present Administration, the buying and selling of offices has been notorious, and almost without disguise. Incompetence, infidelity and partisan violence have prevailed throughout all branches of the Radical government. The foul spirit of partizan enmity has ascended to the once pure region of the judiciary. The Radical government is corrupt, diseased and demoralized in every organ, limb and fiber, and has left no considerable office anywhere untainted.

The nepotism, extravagance, inebriety, ignorance and tyranny of the Radical Executive, the subservience of a fawning and mercenary Senate, the corruption in Congress, which has become gross and palpable, the villainous work to which the army was put, the hordes of vagabonds who were allowed to monopolize official positions all over the South, the wicked and damaging treatment to which the Southern States have been subjected, the egregious blundering in the administration of governmental departments, joined to an array of crimes and wrongs whose bare catalogue would fill this journal, have all cried aloud against this disgraceful and degraded regime.

It probably required some such a terrible lesson as the one that has been taught by Grantism and Radicalism to bring the public judgment back to a normal condition from out the waves of a Revolution that for a time threatened to engulf the idea of a Republican form of government itself.

One year ago the tide of public opinion was turned in the right direction. As mighty as it was in 1874, it has ever since been gathering force, and in 1875 and 1876 will pour like a resistless torrent upon the strongholds of Radical corruption and sweep them out of sight, or heap them in unsightly wrecks upon the shores of defeated ambition, as warnings for all future combinations of political tricksters who would plot against the rights of a free people.

We are getting back to the great fundamental principles of government—down to the bed rock of Democracy upon which the government was so wisely founded by our ancestors. The princely revelries and the glitter and glare of shoddy, that have driven Democratic—Republican simplicity out of the national capital, must be driven out in turn, and the pure and chaste goddess once more reinstated upon her throne.

That the people are determined to do this no intelligent man can doubt. The Radical leaders in their desperation may resort to Know Nothingism, and the stirring up of prejudice, as in Ohio, but it will do them no good. These side issues will amount to nothing. The people know that the leaders of the party now in power have been immeasureably corrupt, and they also know that corruption can only be banished by banishing its authors from the high places that they have so deeply and signally disgraced.

Never did a party have better prospects for success than the Democracy to-day. They have the people with them. A mighty host of honest and independent Republicans who refuse longer to share the responsibility o the acts of their treacherous and unfaithful leaders. Such an army in such a cause is simply irresistible. There is no power in the country that can stay its progress. The appliances of corruption will be but as straws to feed a devouring flame. It is an army that goes forth to conquer, and its banners will never be trailed in the dust.

WORDS WITH THE BARK ON.

The Allegheny Evening Mail, although a pronounced Republican paper, has both the courage and decency to fearlessly expose the corrupt and villainous practices of its party leaders. It has apparently come to the conclusion that if it hurts the party to tell the truth about the men who run it, the sooner it is hurt, the better.

It strikes out right and left, and deals vigorous blows at corruption in various departments of the government. In so doing it sets an example that might well be imitated by the Ring organs on this side of the river. But of course they will not imitate it. They want to keep the corrupt Ring in power, as the flesh pots of Grant's political Egypt are not placed in the keeping of those who tell the truth about official corruption and demand an honest administration of affairs.

In a recent issue of the Mail, it addressed a few words to those "highly respectable Republicans" who always seem ready to believe any falsehood set afloat by the organs of the Administration, about their opponents; about Southern outrages, and all that style of cheap clap-clap, rather than join in with the friends of honest government and elect men to office who will not use their places for the mere purpose of stealing. The words of our contemporary are so well-timed and pertinent that we give them herewith, and most respectfully commend them to the consideration of all thoughtful and fair-minded men:

We learn that many amiable and highly respectable Republicans and people are greatly distressed at the course of the Mail in exposing rascality in high places, especially in the Interior and War Departments. It is not the rascality itself that seems to trouble them, but the making it so widely known, reiterating it from day to day, and never letting up on the subject. They say that we are injuring the Republican party, and bringing the dignitaries of the land into disrepute with the masses, and they ask sorrowfully, what is the use of uncovering the shame of the men whom the country has hitherto delighted to honor?

The use of it we answer is the same as warning men of any impending danger. Unless the existence of any dangers are made known, nothing will be done to guard against it. So, unless the Mail or some newspaper like it, took the pains to inform the community of the rottenness and scoundrelism that threaten its life, it would not be possible to apply a suitable remedy.

THE ILLEGAL TENDER DOLLAR.

To the Editors of the Tribune.

SIR: I observed to a gentleman to-day that he could see the value of the illegal tender dollar every day in The Tribune. He said he not noticed it. Would it not be better to make it more conspicuous by forming a little table? For instance to-day:

	cents.
Value of legal tender dollar	85 4-10
Value of legal tender 50-cent note	42 7-10
Value of legal tender 25-cent note	21 3-10
Value of legal tender 10-cent note	8 5-10

Or it might be more elegantly expressed thus:

	cents.
A very small swindle, the 10-cent note, is worth	8 5-10
A little bigger attempt at fraud, the 25-cent note	21 3-10
A tolerable piece of rascality, the 50-cent note	42 7-10
That crowning disgrace, the paper dollar	85 4-10

This would be pretty; and more, it would be true.

Respectfully Yours,

FRED. W. ALEXANDER.

Baltimore, July 2, 1875.

There is nothing new in the above, though it presents the truth of the matter, in showing the price of the paper, instead of giving, erroneously, as the daily bulletin of the New York gold board do, the price of gold. It is of course not the gold which is constantly and irregularly fluctuating, but our paper currency. We remember hearing a gentleman who had spent some time in the city of Buenos Ayres describe the gold room, or money bear-garden of that city where daily, from ten till two o'clock, the bulls and bears stood around a circular iron railing and bellowed the price of the national paper currency. It was not, to be sure, much of a price; its normal rate at the time being about four and a half cents on the dollar, but it answered the purpose just as well as in New York. The fluctuations were terrific, some days the price ranging from four and a quarter to four and three-quarters and even occasionally as high as five cents. Just to think of it; a fluctuation in a few hours of ten per cent. At the stroke of two o'clock the price for the day was fixed by the last registered bellow. All merchants, shop keepers, and every body conformed to it religiously. All kept two accounts in bank, one gold, and the other paper. A deposit could be made in either, or both, and separate columns in the bank book showed which. The majority of the people there, as with us, did not deposit either paper or gold, simply for the reason that they had none "over" for that purpose. In this respect it is much the same in all countries at the present day. A fellow here is thought well off if he can raise money enough to pay his taxes, without trying to make a bank deposit. A rich old fellow in Buenos Ayres; lived next door to the Bourse or bear-garden, and when he wanted paper money to rise, he sent in secretly, and bought rapidly, and up it would go; if he wanted it to fall, he sold rapidly, and down it went. The gentleman describing this said that it was always a puzzle to him to know whether these Buenos Ayres fellows learned from the New Yorkers, or whether the New Yorkers had learned from them? At all events, they seemed to be equally expert; and in both the cause of the daily or hourly fluctuation of the price of the national paper seemed to be inexplicable.

Another striking circumstance in Buenos Ayres seemed to be, that while this immense depreciation of the national credit existed, the business of the country proceeded as usual. Cattle and horses were killed for their hides, tallow and bones, and sold for shipment irrespective of the price of paper; simply because all had the option of dealing only for gold. No man was compelled to take paper. At the same time every storekeeper and every storekeeper's clerk was a petty broker, dealing daily, nay hourly, in the paper currency. It is quite true that the general business of Buenos Ayres is essentially different from that of the United States. Here it is of the most diversified character, including agriculture, manufactures and general commerce; there it is all comprised in the one general item of hides, tallow and bones: but we are not sure that this circumstance alone accounts for the difference in the mode of handling the currency. There, the National credit was almost at zero; here, it stands so high that our government bonds are above par in the great markets of the world; yet with this before us, and before the world, we contrive to keep our national paper currency at a discount of fifteen per cent.—sometimes less, sometimes more. How, and why is this? It is a contrivance of Radicalism; and it certainly shows wonderful ingenuity. Foreigners, as well as our own citizens, have full faith, and believe that the United States government will pay not only the interest but the principal of the government bonds; why, then, should our other government promises to pay—the so-called legal tender notes, our greenbacks, remain far below par? The only answer is this: that the government, itself, repudiates its own paper currency, and refuses to receive it in payment for customs dues. This enables the gold gamblers and their allies, the banks, to speculate constantly upon the people.

HOW VERY SAD.

The attack made on the free school system by the Democracy of the Ohio is entering largely into the canvass of that State, and calling forth the most determined opposition to that party from all quarters.—Gazette.

The following platform on that subject was unanimously adopted by the Democracy in the State Convention held in Columbus on the 17th of June.

We favor the complete separation of church and State, religious independence, the absolute freedom of opinion, equal and exact justice to all religious societies, and purely secular education at the expense of the tax-payer, without division among or control by any sect directly or directly of any portion of the public school fund. In view of the admirable provisions of our State constitution upon these subjects, which are due to the energy and wisdom of the Democratic party, we denounce the Republican platform as an insult to the intelligence of the people of Ohio, and a base appeal to sectarian prejudices.

Archbishop Purcell who certainly has a right to speak for the Catholics of Ohio, is reported as having made use of the following at a recent College meeting.

I am sorry that the common schools have been arraigned to-night as the enemies of education. In the public schools children do not acquire a godless education. Nothing is taught there that is against God. I find that some of the best scholars, the best men and the best women received their incipient education in the common schools. They can't be called godless.

Still this will make no difference to the Gazette; it will go on lying about Catholics and Democrats as usual.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

In our issue of this morning we give the partial report of the House Committee of Investigation into the management of the State Treasury. It is simply startling, although still incomplete. It reveals a condition of affairs that should attract the earnest notice of every honest voter in the State. For the past three or four years THE POST has been denouncing the "system" upon which the Treasury has been conducted. We have always claimed that there were no actual defalcation in the Treasury, but that the system upon which it was conducted was wholly corrupt and wrong.

The report of the Committee verifies our oft repeated assertions. The revenues of the State have been notoriously mismanaged. Immense balances of the sinking fund have been carried over from one quarter to another in open violation of the law, for a purpose that we leave the intelligent reader to infer.

It is demonstrated by this report that "somebody" has made the enormous sum of $1,200,000 since 1866 by farming out the State revenues, even upon the supposition that the ordinary legal interest was charged. Who farmed these revenues out? We will allow the reader to decide for himself. We all know who could have prevented them from being farmed out.

This report, as incomplete as it is, shows that there is something very wrong in the management of the State finances. Had the Senate concurred in a resolution of inquiry, all the facts could have been arrived at. But to have done so would have been to have destroyed the Republican party at a single blow. It is now for the people of this State to decide whether the Radical party shall be preserved, or whether there shall be an honest management of the State Treasury. They must record their answer in November next.

THE OUTLOOK.

As everybody is getting down to hard pan, in business, economizing in every possible direction to weather the hard times, words of encouragement find a welcome such as we find in the Philadelphia Times:

A revival must come. Because it has not come long ago it is no reason to despond. We have made too many goods, lived in too expensive a manner, and transacted business as if no cloud would ever arise in the business sky. We are paying for these follies, and the debt is not yet cancelled. But this country cannot be made bankrupt. Its wealth is unparalleled, its resources be yond computation and its people equal to any emergency that may arise in their business history. The only matter is not to lose hope, pluck or endurance while the remainder of the cloud is passing. The indications are that the fall trade will be an improvement upon that of the spring, and as the causes which produced the depression are gradually passing away, the coming of a sounder state of trade may be predicted with as much certainty as can be attached to trade laws and their operations.

TOLL GATES.

We would suggest to the various avenue Commissioners under the Penn Avenue Act, who do not appear to have any defined tenure of office, that before they surrender their trust they take into consideration the propriety of establishing toll gates for the term of say ten years, which would enable that portion of the community using these great public thoroughfares built at private expense, to contribute an equitable proportion of the cost say at least the interest on the bonds issued for the improvement, and maintain repairs. Although great discontent is now visible it is nothing to what will be manifested when the assessments come to be paid which will be in less than sixty days on some of the avenues, this added to the taxes now called for, with our prostrated industries, the poor without work and the rich without money, will make the unfortunate abutting property owners curse the originators of the Penn Avenue Act and its amendments. Unparallalled extravagance has followed the improvement of these thoroughfares which is now apparent, but beyond remedy. All that seems to be necessary for these Commissioners to do anything they see fit, is to get an opinion from the City Solicitor. Will they not ask him to give a favorable opinion in relation to the erection of toll gates? He might do it.

WHAT THE OLDEST SAYS ABOUT DEMOCRATS.

Elect the Democratic ticket this Fall, and give to that party the control of the country, and there will be no living with the "restless, reckless, ignorant, headstrong, communistic, barbarous element of society" thus elevated to authority.—Gazette.

We would advise this delectable creature to remove to some more congenial clime, for we presume the first thing Democrats will do when they get in power, will be to murder in cold blood every Republican in the country. They certainly will, if made up of the kind of material stated above.

MINOR NOTES.

A TOUR of the battle-fields of Virginia is now being made by General Fitz-Hugh Lee, Longstreet, Hooker and Colonel John P. Nicholson.

EXCITING developments are expected in St. Louis when the Grand Jury of the United States Court present their indictments in connection with the whisky-ring frauds.

BOTH Senator Bayard of Delaware, and Senator Thurman of Ohio, have consented to be present at the Georgia State Fair, to be held at Macon, Ga., on the 18th day of October.

THE Vicksburg Herald says that the six congressional districts of Mississippi have been so "gerrymandered" as to give a negro majority of from two to four thousand in each.

INSPIRED by the success of the American team at Dollymount, the Baltimore Schuetzen Corps have sent over three German-American delegates to Stuttgart, to shoot in the grand International Schuetzenfest.

THE Democrats in their State Conventions, have pretty generally passed resolutions favoring a reduction of the President's salary to $25,000, what it was prior to the Act of 1872, which raised it to $50,000 per annum.

HON. ASA PACKER, the munificent founder and benefactor of the Lehigh University at South Bethlehem has recently made the institution a present of thirty additional acres of land adjacent to the present grounds.

AN effort is said to be making in the District of Columbia to secure an indictment against John D. Sanborn, through which it is expected that a further investigation into the so-called Sanborn contract business will be effected.

THE Maryland Democrats will hold their State Convention at Baltimore on July 21. Ex-senator Hamilton is said to be the favorite candidate for the nomination for Governor, although Gov. Groome has a large following.

THE Hon. Reverdy Johnston has been obliged by the warm weather to leave his business in Baltimore to spend the Summer on his farm near the city. The heat greatly increased the eye troubles from which he has long suffered.

THREE ex-Governors, Stearns, Straw and Smyth, and the present Governor, Cheney, of New Hampshire, with their wives, have decided to take a trip across the continent this fall. They will occupy a drawing-room car, with a dining-room and kitchen attached.

"EX SPEAKER BLAINE," says the Springfield Republican, "appears as the third taxpayer in Augusta, his taxes aggregating $1,085." And yet, when Blaine first became a member of Congress a few years ago he was a poor man. He has been wonderfully prosperous.

SINCE it has been decided in court that the Clarion River Navigation Company never had any legal existence, those who were arrested and compelled to pay toll and costs in Pittsburgh, are talking about going for the company and its agents, to get their money back.—Clarion Democrat

IN Texas, the Legislature, at its last session, passed a license law for all trades or occupations, and makes it a penal offence for any one to pursue any occupation, calling or profession, without having first obtained a license. The object of the law is partly for the public protection and partly to raise a revenue.

THE draft of the new Nebraska Constitution, to be submitted to the people at the next State election, contains an article providing that at any election of members of the legislature immediately preceding a vacancy in the United States Senate from Nebraska, the electors may by ballot express their preference for some person for the office of United States Senator, and such votes are to be canvassed the same as other votes.

THE Philadelphia Democratic City and County Conventions met on Wednesday and nominated the following ticket: Judge of Common Pleas, E. Coppee Mitchell; Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Henry S. Hagert; Recorder of Deeds, William Ayres; City Commissioners, Thomas A. Fahy and John H. Crawford. The ticket gives general satisfaction to the Democracy, as well as to those in favor of reform.

ANOTHER illustration of the beauty of carpet bag rule has been found in the Mississippi State university. The institution has cost the people of the State $240,000 for the last four years. The Jackson Clarion says that the amount expended would have paid the board of the pupils at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York city, and paid expenses of tuition at Columbia College.

WHY don't the Albany Journal and other Republican organs which are so excited over Governor Tilden's brief respite at Long Branch break into the monotonous strain of abuse, once in a while, by heaving an occasional brick at the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania? Governor Hartranft has been whiling the summer days away at Long Branch and Cape May without exciting the least complaint from the organs. Why don't you let loose your dogs, Mr. Journal?—Balt. Gazette.

BALTIMORE has found material for excited comment in an extraordinary marriage just celebrated in that city. The bride is a colored woman, and the groom a scion of the English family of Plantagenets, who, it is said, with the Prince of Wales out of the way, would be in the direct line for some day ruling the destinies of the British Empire. But Albert Edward still holds a place in the tolerance of his future subjects, and England is spared the probability of ever acknowledging fealty to an African Queen.

PROFESSOR MARSH'S letter on Indian frauds attracts great attention. The Boston Transcript thinks that "President Grant should lose no time on the beach at Long Branch if his recreations prevent an immediate and exhaustive examination of the allegations preferred against one of his cabinet, as the American people have some interest in the matter, and no administration can obtain even moderate support in this country which has in its cabinet members unrelieved from such grave charges as these preferred by Professor Marsh." The Boston Journal says: "We do not see how it is possible to avoid any longer the investigation and settlement of this matter."

THE temperance war has revived in Iowa under the following circumstances: A little girl seven years old, daughter of R. T. Blair, of Harlan, Selby County, Iowa, was bit in the leg by a rattlesnake while she was walking through the garden. The limb commenced swelling very rapidly, and the child was immediately heavily dosed with whisky, and common soda was bound on the bite, the application being changed every half hour. The child recovered, and while the temperance men attributed her recovery to the soda the antis are loud in their vociferations that the whisky wrought the cure. The town is divided on the issue, and unless a third party shall come up which shall give the credit to the combination of the two remedies there is no telling where the war will end.

CHARLESTON NEWS: When Gen. Lee visited this State, not long before his death, a gentleman who knew him well asked his opinion of Sherman's conduct. This, it must be remembered, was several years after the war, when there were the same means that there are now of forming a true judgment, What passed is given as follows: D. H.—"Gen. Lee, I desire to ask a question, which you will please not reply to if there is any impropriety in it." "Gen. Lee—"Ask it, sir." D. H.—"Was Gen. Sherman, in his march through the country, justified, under the usages of war, in burning our homes over the heads of our women and children while we were in the field?" Gen. Lee arose from his chair with his eyes brightened, and said: "No, sir! no, sir! it was the act of a savage. He was not justified under the usages of war."

A NEW YORK correspondent of the Philadelphia Times recently interviewed Ex-Governor Bigler at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in regard to the telegram sent him by Mr. Thompson of Indiana County. The correspondent says;

"The Governor at once turned to the subject with some animation, and said: "I regret that my dispatch to Mr. Thompson was made public, as it was not intended for publication, but a personal acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon me by the voluntary action of the Democracy of Indiana county, and was designed simply to assure him that I would not publicly dissent from their proceedings. Regarding it is a personal telegram, it was not written with care, and when I saw it published without any explanation of the particular circumstances which called it forth, I realized at once that it would be misunderstood as a public declarion of my desire and purpose to be a candidate for Governor. I had no such intention then, and have no such intention now. My position was fully and most frankly stated in my letter published in The Times recently, and addressed to Dr. Wilson, of Clearfield."

"WHEN Henry Clay, stepping into a Lexington bank one day, found that his debts, which had long troubled him, had all been mysteriously paid, he exclaimed, with emotion: "Good heavens! did ever a man have such friends and such enemies as Henry Clay?"

The above paragraph is copied by the Washington Chronicle from the Boston Journal, and the Chronicle proceeds to state that Mr. Clay's debts were quietly paid by friends residing in the great manufacturing city of Philadelphia. It may be that the Philadelphia admirers of Mr. Clay did make up a purse for his relief on some occasion, but they had nothing whatever to do with the generous and unostentatious act above referred to. It is now well known that the late Dr. Mercer, of New Orleans, who always "did good by stealth and blushed to find it fame," was the person who so quietly extinguished Mr. Clay's indebtedness at the bank in Lexington. The name of his generous friend was for a time kept a secret from the sage of Ashland, but he at length found it out and expressed his gratitute in terms of burning eloquence. Dr. Mercer died six or eight months ago, leaving a large estate, which was entirely dedicated to works of charity.

FROM ILLINOIS.

GOOD PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS, ETC.

[Correspondent of The Post.]

DOUGLAS, Ills., KNOX Co. July 13, 1875.

A few lines from this part of Uncle Sam's farm in regard to prospects of crops, &c., may not be altogether devoid of interest to some of your readers, if not to all of them. As there are a great many erroneous opinions entertained by some of the "old friends" in Pennsylvania in regard to the West, as they call this part of the world. (To us the West is further on toward the setting sun,) it will be necessary for me to draw the picture as mildly as the nature of things will admit, for I know if I tell them that there is a prospect of Illinois raising more corn this year than has been grown in Pennsylvania during the last five years, they will think it a western joke. But nevertheless I will say that the prospect for a heavy corn crop is good, the best in fact there has been for several years. There is a greater number of acres in corn this year, than has been in any one year for some time. During the early part of the season the weather was rather unfavorable, being too cold and wet for the growing crops, but of late it has been nice and warm, and just enough rain to make things lovely and do their best at growing.

The farmers are busy harvesting their small grain just now. Owing to the severity of the last winter most of the winter wheat was killed and the rye crop somewhat shortened, yet there is a fair crop of it taking all things into consideration. Spring wheat and oats will yield as heavily this season as any season within the last ten years. The clinch bug did not damage the wheat any. They generally hurt it some every year. I have only seen one field of spring wheat, and it is good. It does not grow as tall here as in Pennsylvania. The farmer shardly ever pretend to bind it. They mow it and rake it together with a horse rake and stack it like hay, or thresh it out of the field. Fall barley does not do so well as spring. It freezes out during the winter. I raised fifty bushels from two bushels of seed three years ago, but since then have failed entirely to get any of it through the winter—every stalk killed out. Potatoes are going to be a heavy crop. The bugs did not trouble them any. The people have been feasting on new potatoes since the middle of June. The fruit crop will not be as heavy as it was last year. Peaches are an entire failure. Apples about half a crop, owing perhaps to over bearing last year. Small fruit is plenty and of good quality. The price of land ranges from twenty to seventy-five dollars per acre owing to location, quality and improvements. Politics do not attract much attention just now. Our Granger Legislature did not inspire the people with a great deal of respect during last session. Perhaps they will do better next time.

A. C. B.

THE DIFFERENCE.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Washington Examiner has been investigating on his own account and renders the following figures from the books:

The following is a statement of the expenses and actual cost to the State of the House of Representatives, during the past three years for the salaries of clerks, other officers and employees, and for contingent expenses, stationery, fuel, &c.:

1873—(100 MEMBERS.)		
Regular clerks and assistants		$ 5,623 00
Speaker's clerk	$1,000 00	
Library Clerk	1,000 00	
Library clerk duridg recesss	1,200 00	
		3,200 00
Transcribing clerks (8)		8,813 30
Sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers and messengers		14,873 70
Pasters and folders		15,851 30
Pages		5,250 00
Contingent expenses, stationery, fuel, &c		26,500 00
Postage to members		10,500 00
		$90,611 30
1874—(100 MEMBERS.)		
Regular clerks and assistants		$ 7,911 42
Speaker's clerk	$1,300 00	
Library clerk	1,300 00	
Library clerk during recess	1,200 00	
		3,850 00
Transcribing clerks (6)		8,440 90
Sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, and messengers		13,577 30
Pasters and folders		13,421 40
Pages		5,200 00
Contingent expenses, stationery, fuel, &c		9,318 50
Postage to members		10,250 00
		$71,969 50
1875—(200 MEMBERS.)		
Regular clerks and assistants		$ 8,670 20
Speaker's clerk—none		
Library clerk—none		
Library clerk during recess—none		
Transcribing clerks (2)		1,617 80
Sergeant-at-arms, door-keepers, and messengers		9,135 70
Pasters and folders		6,292 40
Pages		2,190 00
Contingent expenses, stationery, fuel, &c		9,692 33
Postage to members		20,200 00
		$57,798 43

The above, taken from the published reports and books of the Auditor General's office, is a comparison of the more important items of the expenses of the House of Representatives during the past three years, not including any of the expenses of the Senate and comprising the account of Chief Clerks Selfridge, Shurlock and Woolever during the same portions of each year.

Auditor General Temple has been in office two months, May and June. That your readers may judge whether or not he has taken better care of the revenues of the Commonwealth during these two months than did his Republican predecessor, we submit the following statement of collections for the months of May and June, 1874, and the collections for the corresponding months of this year:

COLLECTED BY GEN. ALLEN.	
May, 1874	$302,088 29
June, 1874	239,567 73
	$541,656 12
COLLECTED BY GEN. TEMPLE.	
May, 1875	$575,374 20
June, 1875	321,460 98
	$896,835 18

This statement shows, first, that during the month of May alone Gen. Temple collected of the revenues $33,718 08 more than Gen. Allen did in the two months of May and June, 1874, together. And it further shows that in these two months of 1875, under Democratic rule, $335,179 06 more of the revenue was collected than in the corresponding two months of 1874 when the office was under Republican rule, and that too while the taxation of the two years is uniform as to subjects.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

There is a good deal of philosophy about the words of the cool, reflective individual who smokes and talks to his better half in the annexed:

The girl is generally educated on novels, and her first disappointment comes on the quiet indifference of the husband after the honeymoon. "You love me no longer," said a bride of a few months to her better-half in gown and slippers. "Why do you say that, Puss?" he asked, quietly removing a cigar from his lips. "You do not caress me nor call me pet names; you no longer seek so anxiously for my company," was the tearful answer. "My dear," continued the aggravating wretch, "did you ever notice a man running after a car? How does he run—over stones, through mud, regardless of everything until he reaches the car, and he seizes hold and swings on. Then he quietly seats himself and reads his paper." "And what does that mean?" "An illustration, my dear. The car is as important to the man after he gets in as when he was chasing it, but the manifestation is no longer called for. I would have shot any one who put himself in my way when in pursuit of you, as I would now shoot any one who would come between us, but as a proof of my love you insist upon me running after the car. Learn to smoke, my dear, and be a philosopher. The two combined clear the brain, quiet the nerves, open the pores and improve the digestion.

BUSINESS NOTES.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The Daily Bulletin announces the failure of T. J. Daly & Co., tea merchants. The creditors are mostly bankers. Bad China debts and losses in this city are the cause of the failure, which, according to the general impression, is not heavy.

Specie shipments to-day, $861,000, of which $750,000 is gold coin and the remainder gold and silver bars.

[For The Post.]

THE COLUMBIAN BAR."

BY ELMO WILDOOD.

My God; captain, look there at the bar!
Shouted the mate, while yet afar;
A swath of foam across the sea,
Flashed and tossed on our weather lee.

There are times when the bar runs smoothly,
With scarce a dimple or a groove;
Scarcely ruffled by a white-capped crest,
Gently sways like a mother's breast.

But fiercely when the west wind blows,
Heaves like the breast with passion's throes;
'Tis only then the bravest man,
That perilous passage ever ran.

But on that morn, the dreaded bar,
Whose beacon-light shone like a star;
Or, angel of mercy's warning eye,
White in its rage was drawing nigh.

The conscious sea grew troubled too,
As if it well the danger knew;
Nearer yet the deafening roar,
Broke and thundered along the shore.

The war of waters began at last,
The chopping seas were scarcely past,
When breakers like a Triton's grip,
Relentless siezed the trembling ship.

Louder, fiercer roars the sea,
Shattered bulks bestrew the lee;
Like frightened steed the vessel flies,
Her fleetest speed the skipper tries.

And through that seething, yawning hell,
Thus far the ship had braved it well;
In a shroud of spray they force the beam,
Gasping, yawning at every seam.

Sometimes to me she seemed on end;
The boldest there dared not pretend;
There was no cause to dread the worst,
For frightful seas above us burst.

And twice they swept us fore and aft,
Threw on her beam the sinking craft,
She rolled and pitched and seemed would go
Along the bar the storm raged so.

There is a narrow pass they say,
Where ships of heavy tonnage may
Force a passage over the bar,
Going through like a shooting star.

What'er the cause, we missed the mark;
A heavy wave picked up our bark;
Wrenched off her rudder like a straw,
Drawing us into its horrid maw.

The vessel struck with frightful jar;
Then like a loaf she cleared the bar;
Our skipper stood like viking old
Defiant as the sea, and bold,

Rigged out a rudder from a spar,—
Cursed Columbia's shifting bar,—
Rescued us from a frightful fate,
And cooly anchored just two hours late.

THE LATEST FASHIONS.

SUMMER DRESSES.

Among imported dresses are Scotch gingham suits of endless variety, made in cool gray and white stripes and Centennial brown striped with blue. These are sold ready-made for $20, but ingenious needle-women can make them at home at far less expense and in styles equally good that will not vex the patience of the laundress. They invariably have a basque and an overskirt. Their pretty effect is given by making this basque and apron bias, so that the stripes will meet diagonally in the back and front, and the plaids will appear to be set bias. Platings are not easily ironed, but they add style to the suit, especially to the striped ginghams, where a certain stripe is arranged on top of each plait. White pearl buttons, or shaded ones of buffalo horn, with shank and ring, are used on these dresses. Imported suits are cut low at the throat in V shape, but those made to order are very high around the neck and finished with a plaiting or else a Byron or an English collar. Pale blue and white plaid gingham suits are cool and freshlooking for summer mornings, and are preferred by some to the dark indigo blue; these look very pretty also over black silk skirts. In some cases white open Hamburg-work is used for trimming them instead of plaiting, while others have bias gathered ruffles with scalloped edges neatly overcast in buttonhole stich. Plaid and striped plaitings are now often cut bias, and are very pretty. Brown and white gingham and percale suits in small checks, blocks, and in broken plaids are very stylish, and are used for short journeys or for morning shopping or strolls in the country, instead of the gray linen suits so much worn for two years past.

Batiste remains in favor for summer dresses; and is most popular in dark blue, gray, and ecru shades. Blue batistes—which is sheer lawn, not to be confounded with heavy glazed linen—is trimmed with ecru guipure insertion and lace, white guipure, Irish lace, and also with open English embroidery on white muslin. A row of ecru insertion and lace around the belted basque and deep overskirt is sufficient trimming for these dresses, and is very effective; the lower skirt should have one or two side plaitings. One very unique suit has the sleeves and flounces of white cambric, wrought all over with open compass patterns, while the basque and both skirts are of blue batiste. Neat and useful suits for $18 have two skirts and a double-breasted English walking jacket with pockets on the sides.

FLANNEL COSTUMES.

Seaside costumes for morning are made of plain flannel of fine light quality. Black irregular plaid on white are most fashionable. This flannel is used merely for the basque or jacket and overskirt. It is trimmed with bias bands of black silk, and is worn over a black silk skirt. The plaid parts are cut bias, and trimmed with shaded pearl buttons. At the furnishing houses what is technically called a costume is merely a basque and over-skirt, and such costumes of the plaids just described are marked $33. Fine pressed flannel costs 60 or 75 cents a yard; twilled flannels are more costly. White twilled flannels as soft and light as camel's hair stuffs are chosen for handsome suits, and are worn over black velvet skirts. Bias bands of black velvet, with cuffs, collar, buttons, and bows, trim the white over dress.

NETTED SILKS, ETC.

Netted silk to trim chip bonnets is the latest importation from Paris. Brown, blue, and white scarfs of this netted silk are tied around the crown with long ends hanging behind he color matches the flowers or feather tips that are used in the bonnet. The fancy for using white tulle veils and scarfs has brought colored tulle into vogue again. Handsome bonnets for the gay drive on summer afternoons now have rose or a pale blue twisted around the crown with a long end hanging that may serve as a veil and scarf. Cream white tulle is also found to be very becoming. Dark blue grenadine that is almost black is used for veils of morning and traveling hats.

VARIETIES.

French dressmakers use silver braid for trimming cashmere suits for the country and seaside, and wider silver galloon is used for binding the hats worn with these dresses. Pale blue India cashmere wrought all over with this braid makes the basque and apron, while the sleeves and skirt may be either black or blue faille.

Basques are more trimmed than they were last season. A collar of some kind reaching low down on the breast is seen on most basques; this may be only a plain revers either round or square-cornered, or else it may be formed of small plaits laid the whole length of the collar and edged with a plaited frill; this fashion is very pretty in grenadine. Another fancy is that of making the front like a vest covered with very narrow plaits reaching from the throat to the end of the basque. A similar row of plaiting trims the middle of the back of the basque. When the back of the wearer is straight and slender, very little trimming is used, and the long side forms begin high on the shoulders. To ornament such dresses the middle of the basque below the belt is trimmed with four or five rows of fine knife pleating, giving fulness on the tournure. When two colors such as blue and gray are used in a basque, the color that is most becoming to the wearer should be placed in the middle next the face, thus the vest front and the middle forms of the back should be blue, while the long side forms meeting above the shoulders, and all those parts under the arms, are gray. The sleeves should then be blue, with gray plaitings around the cuffs.

Long aprons reaching to the foot now look very bare unless they are much trimmed. Tall ladies outline other aprons by trimmings placed parallel with the lower edge of the apron, while short figures are given an appearance of length by having perpendicular rows down the apron. Thus aprons of white nainsook or organdy have two or three rows of Valenciennes insertion and lace placed at wide intervals across the apron, or else three rows are placed lengthwise on the front breadth. Hamburg insertion on muslin in thick or in open work is also used in this way.—[Harper's Bazar.

THE DELUGE IN FRANCE.

The recent floods in France seem to have not only carried away bridges and overflowed rivers, drowning cattle, &c., but also affected the French agriculturists and manufacturers. The towns of Toulouse and Auch, which the floods visited, have considerable manufacturing populations. The corn, wine, oil, wheat, the clustering and trellised vines, and the olive and mulberry trees, are the principal victims. On the morning that the dangerous character of the floods became visible, orders were given to stop all traffic over the different bridges, but in the evening the suspension bridge of St. Michael, the first bridge which is reached in descending the Garonne river, was carried away, and immediately after houses fell before the floods. The military of all arms were then called out, and all the general officers of the garrison directed the operations for rescuing the inhabitants, who had been isolated by the rising of the waters. At Verdun, on the Garonne, over fifty houses were carried away and arable fields were swept bare. In the valleys of the tributaries of the Garonne disasters of the same kind occurred, the damage done being considerable in the Yarn and Gers rivers. The most disastrous foundation on record in the Garonne River was in 1770, when the river rose 23 feet above its ordinary level. The recent floods appear to have done more destruction at Toulouse than anywhere else, where for two days the inhabitants stood watching the current as it bore down trees, the timber of houses, sheds and hovels which had been swept away, together with implements of agriculture, hay, and the cattle of the farms. In the St. Cyprien district alone two hundred and fifty dead bodies were found, and twenty thousand persons are reported as having been left destitute. The present visitation, however, has been promptly met by the National Assembly and at once obtained a grant of $20,000 as a first installment for the aid of the sufferers.

A GIFT FROM VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria has presented to Mrs. Dr. Samuel Treadwell, of Mineola, L. I., a half-length portrait of herself inclosed in a bronze frame, with bronze doors finely wrought, bearing the words: "In recognition of the gift by Mrs. Treadwell of an old family letter dated 1774, in which is a most interesting description of the children of George III., written by their governess, Miss Planta." Mrs. Treadwell, who is the widow of Dr Treadwell, of Mineola, who died in 1873, found among her husband's papers a letter written from Philadelphia in 1774 by Mrs. Mary Campbell to her daughter, Mrs. Rebecca Frazier, in which Mrs. Campbell copied a letter from Miss Planta, who was then governess in the family of King George III., describing the royal children under her care. The letter begins: "My Dear Rebecca: I know you love the king." It contains a simple personal description of the six boys and three girls in King George's family, all of them being praised for beauty and princely gifts. Mrs. Treadwell sent the letter to the queen last fall, and this spring received a reply, dated Buckingham palace, returning thanks for the letter, and advising her of the present of the framed photograph, which was sent through the British legation at Washington.

BEGGING LETTERS.

Some begging letters received by James Stewart, a wealthy Texan, have been published. "One was from a young woman, who said that, being penniless, friendless, and beautiful, she had determined to marry a rich man. She wanted $1,000 to enable her to enhance her beauty with such adornments as a woman of taste and culture knows how to use,' and with which she could hope to 'marry into a fortune.' An inventor of a flying machine wanted $500 to pay for a model, and would repay the favor by allowing the donor to 'win everlasting fame by flying from a church steeple' when the apparatus should be completed. A gambler has been informed in a dream that, by buying a certain lottery ticket, he would win a large prize; but alas! he had no money. Would Mr. Stewart send him $10 by mail? A young divinity student had been invited to deliver a trial sermon to an aristocratic congregation, and he needed a new coat to wear on the important occasion. These beggars, and many others as audaciously importunate, signed their real names to their letters."

GOING OUT WITH THE TIDE.

Raise me up in my bed, wife;
There's the sound of the sea in my ear;
And it sings to my soul in a music
That earth is not blessed to hear.
Open the little window, wife,
Then come and sit by my side;
We'll wait God's sweet flood-water
To take me out with tide,

I see the harbor-bar, wife,
And my dear little boat in the bay;
But who shall be able to guide her
When her master hath passed away?
I know that her helm, so trusty,
Will answer no other hand
As it answered mine, when I knew, wife,
You were waiting for me on the strand.

Our boys are all before us, wife;
Wee Jack is beneath the wave,
And blue-eyed Freddie sleeps, wife,
In yonder yew-bowered grave,
Where the early daisies cluster
Around his baby-bed
And the thrush sits chanting softer
In yon tree that shades the dead.

There's a chill runs through our hearts, wife,
When the harbor-bar doth moan;
But a darker grief will be yours, wife,
When you'.e left in the cot alone;
But a few more flows of the sea, wife,
And a few more ebbs of the tide,
Then God's sweet flood shall bring you
Again to your old man's side!

The red sun is low in the west, wife,
And the tide sinks down with the sun;
We will part with each other in love, wife,
For sweetly our lives have run.
Give me your hand, my own love,
As you gave it in days of yore;
We will clasp them, ne'er to be sundered,
When we meet on the far-off shore!

ARAB DANCING.

A writer says: You must understand that Arab dancing is more curious than pretty, but it is strange to you and wild. You would be sorry to miss seeing it, but I must explain to you that there are some things we may see and some that we may not see. However, my friends are very discreet and respectful, and they will arrange with these almahs exactly what they are to dance and what they are to sing; that they are to be fully clad and are not to exceed in raki. They have brought five, all dressed in various-colored gauzes and spangles and gold-coin ornaments, trousers frilled and gathered round the ankle with a ring, and hair plaited in two long tresses to the knees. You see in point of dress that they are far more decent than our own ballet girls, and that even the Lord Chamberlain could not object to them. Their instruments are the tom-tom, the tambourine, and a sort of zittern. They crack their fingers by putting their hands together, by pulling back the second and third finger of the left hand with the index finger of the right, and by letting them rebound, with a noise louder than any castanets. Their voices are melancholy, nasal, and boyish, and all their songs are in a minor key. They used to set my teeth on edge at first, but I have grown to love them now. I am very fond of music, but I have never been able to pick up an Arab air. It takes a year before one can perceive the difference between one air and another, or whether it is intended to be joyous or sorrowful; but after this initiation the music becomes most expressive. Even their military bands, like all their music, sound half a note below concert-pitch. You must watch them singing. They put on a miserable look, hang their heads sideways, turning up their eyes like dying ducks, and then out comes a wail reminding us of an Æolian harp hung in a tree. All sit cross-legged in a row upon the divan, and they will sing and sway from side to side. That Almah, who was once the best dancer, and is now the size of six ordinary mortals, can no longer dance. We are going to have a pas seul. This girl will move about the room, with little wriggling steps, in time to the music, nearly double herself backward, and throw herself in all sorts of contortions and attitudes, till I am convinced that all her bones are made of gristle. One thing which perhaps you will not understand is, that her dancing means something, whereas ours is only intended for exercise, or to give people a chance of talking. She has told you by pantomime whole histories—of how she was at home with her mother, and how she went to market and to the bazaar; how she did the washing and cooking; how her father (the sheik) wanted her to marry, and how she didn't want to marry for that Ali was fighting away in the desert. She wonders if he thinks of her, and she looks at the moon, and knows that he can see it, too, and asks when he will come back. Now the music and the steps change. He is coming back, and they are dressing her to be his bride; she is walking in the bridal procession, veiling her face for shame. And so forth. The performers are clamoring for raki. I think they deserve a little, but we must not let them have too much. Now I will ask for my favorite sword-dance. That thin and graceful girl will take her turn, and describe to you a fight by pantomime. You will be surprised at the way she can handle a cimeter, as if she had learned broadswords all her life. She whirls it round her head and throat, under her arms, over her back, like lightning, and within an inch of our faces, as if she were slashing at sixty unseen enemies, dancing all the time.

A BOSTONIAN'S ARKANSAS EXPERIENCE.

[Boston Journal.]

A few weeks since a resident of this city, who had been passing a year in Texas, started for home with his wife to renew his business connections in Boston. He reached Little Rock a few days after the 17th of June, and having recorded his name and residence was shown to his room. He had scarcely dusted his coat and washed up when a rap at the door was given. Upon opening it he found three strangers.

"You are from Boston, I think?" said the spokesman.

"Boston is my native place and Boston is my destination," replied the gentleman.

"Well, you are the gentleman we are looking after," continued the Little Rocker. "We want you to step down stairs a few minutes."

"Don't go," said the wife, who had unpleasant, reminiscences of past unpleasantness.

"We want you to go, too," continued the gentleman.

"Well, what does all this mean?" said the Bostonian. "Has anything broken, gentlemen?"

"Broken?" reiterated another member of the self-appointed committee, "haven't you read the newspapers?"

"Have not seen a newspaper for three days," was the reply.

"Well, my friend," he continued, "Massachusetts and South Carolina have buried the hatchet on Bunker Hill, and Maryland and Virginia saw it accomplished. But come down stairs, for we've got something on ice, and as you are the first Bostonian that we have got hold of, we propose to have the deed of reconciliation between Arkansas and old Massachusetts signed and witnessed right here and now."

The Bostonian was a little dazed, but he went down stairs, where he was received with cheers. He was interviewed by the local editor; he and his wife were shown the beauties of the place in the best turnout in the place; and he was sent on his way rejoicing, with his hat chalked and his hotel bill paid. He now states that he is prouder than ever of old Boston, and relates the incident as indicative of the effect of the greetings given to our visitors by the people of Boston on the occasion of the centennial of the battle of Bunker Hill.

MANUFACTURING "ANTIQUE FURNITURE."

The increasing demand for "antique furniture" has, says Consul Smallwood in his recent commercial report on Venice for the last year, started a new feature of Venetian industry, pearwood and bone being successfully substituted for ebony and ivory. A dealer in antiquities, and now the manufacturer of these imitations, has formed a school of workmen, whom he furnishes with designs and models. The pupils have succeeded in producing such admirable counterfeits that their master has thrown off the Mask, priding himself in the avowed imitations of that which would have passed for the cinquecento with all but the most experienced connoisseurs. The English are encouraging this trade on a large scale, and some of the oldest firms for antiquities have adopted the "imitation" business. There has also been a revival of the manufacture of ancient brocade tapestry at Venice. This fabric existed before that of Lyons, and was then patronized by the Doges for gifts to eastern potentates, at which time no fewer than fourteen thousand hands were employed. Some of the stuffs were of extraordinary texture and beauty; but the secret of the rarest is lost and died with the inventors. An endeavor is now being made to recover some of its splendor. The Princess Dolgorouky has been supplied with a brocaded tapestry worthy of its past fame, and members of the royal house are being furnished with some of its richest patterns.—[Pall Mall Gazette.

THE DEATH OF THE EX-EMPEROR FERDINAND.

The death of the Ex-Emperor Ferdinand, says the Pall Mall Gazette, will make more difference to his nephew (the present Emperor of Austria) than would generally be supposed by those who had almost forgotten the Emperor Ferdinand's existence. Although the crown revenues of Austro-Hungary are large, the Hapsburg family is comparatively larger. It has long been the custom that all of its members within a certain degree of consanguinity should be provided for fairly, and not left, as in more frugal Northern Germany, to the chance liberality of the reigning monarch, or the professional emoluments of a general officer. When a secret family council forced his abdication on Ferdinand in 1848—the common notion that he voluntarily resigned his dignity is erroneous—the chief difficulty was as to pecuniary provision; for the Emperor, though incapable of most business, understood the emoluments of his position. He was bribed off, therefore, by a promise of half the Imperial privy purse; and this has been always punctiliously paid him, not without considerable straitening of the resources of the court at Vienna. How he got rid of his large income at Prague is hardly known. But he certainly lived in great comfort—a fact which has passed into a sort of proverb.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Four boys went out boating in New York lately. After drifting about some time, the lads finally concluded to return, and when near the dock, were run into by a tug-boat having in tow a couple of canal boats. The skiff was upset and all the boys were thrown into the water. They all clung to the bottom of their boat with the exception of one, and the three were soon rescued and the other was thrown some distance from the craft at the time of the collision, and being unable to swim, was at the point of drowning, when a large Newfoundland dog sprang into the water from one of the canal boats, and, catching the boy by the coat collar, raised his head above the water and started to swim ashore. The current was sweeping down with great force and retarded the noble animal bearing his human freight to such an extent that a sailor thought it necessary to go to his assistance. He accordingly sprang into the river, but, before he could render any material assistance, he found himself well nigh exhausted and quite as much in need of succor as the boy. At this juncture a rope was thrown the lad, and, catching hold of it, he was safely landed on the deck of one of the boats. The dog now went to the assistance of the sailor, who would undoubtedly have drowned but for the animal's assistance.

FLEEING FROM TEMPTATION.

[Vicksburg Herald.]

A member of the colored church was the other evening conversing earnestly with an acquaintance, and seeking to have him change into better paths, but the friend said that he was too often tempted to permit him to become a Christian.

"Whar's yer backbone, dat ye can't rose up and stand temptation!" exclaimed the good man. "I was dat way myself once. Right in dis yere town I had a chance to steal a pa'r o' boots—mighty nice ones, too. Nobody was dar to see me, and I reached out my hand and de debbil said take 'em. Den a good sperit whispered fur me to let dem boots alone."

"An' you didn't take 'em?"

"No, sah—not much. I took a pa'r o' cheap shoes off de shelf an' left dem boots alone!"

May and November were united in Coffee County, Ga., the other day, in the persons of a hale old widower of ninety-six and a blushing maiden of twenty-six.

[For the Post.]

THE HUNDREDTH YEAR.

BY LANDUS.

I.

Peer of empires, fixed cluster grand!
Infant giant of favored land,
Received by God from creation,
For a later chosen nation:
I wait the coming of the morn,
As longs the wife for her first born;
When hearts will leap with joy to hear,
That thou art in thy hundredth year.

II.

From ocean's rock to ocean's sand,
From chilly lake to fragrant land,
From dreary shores of frozen main,
And altar-peaks amid the plain,
Shall then rise up a sound unheard,
Since angels prais'd the coming Lord;
A song of joy from millions free,
Who sing their country's century.

III.

Thy future means success, fair land,
Good Time hath dealt a winning hand:
Yea! Right Divine the tables turn,
That thrones are shaky thou shalt learn;
And, weary souls of every tongue,
Victims of the oppressor's wrong;
Stand erect; thine hour is near,
In the approaching hundredth year.

BELLEVUE July 15th, 1875.

THE LAFAYETTE STATUE.

FRANCE'S GIFT TO NEW YORK CITY—ITS ARRIVAL HERE—DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

The statue of Lafayette, which the French government has given to the city of New York as an expression of gratitude and in remembrance of the kind feelings of its people during the late war, but more particularly at its close, arrived here in the steamship Amerique yesterday in the honorary charge of Mr. A. Salmon, president of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie.

This statue was ordered in 1871, and its completion has been looked for with impatience by the French residents of this city. During Mr. Salmon's recent visit to Paris on private business he assumed the duty of investigating the cause of the delay. He found the statue finished and in store, but no one appeared authorized to pay for the necessary expenses of its boxing and shipment. This expense he assumed, and an order was at once issued by the French Minister of Fine Arts authorizing its shipment to New York. The statue is consigned to the French Consul-General here, and as soon as he receives advices from his government the time for its unveiling and the ceremonies connected therewith will be announced. In anticipation of the action of the Consul-General, Mr. Salmon, as President of the Cercle Francais de l' Harmonie, will bring the arrival of the statue to the notice of the municipal governmen, of the city and through it to the attention of the Department of Public Parks, so that no unnecessary delay may interfere with its unveiling.

The statue, so far as the sculptor's duty is concerned, is finished, but a proper pedestal must be prepared and set up before the unveiling takes place. The expense of the pedestal, it is expected, will be borne by the city, but if there is any hesitancy on the part of the municipal authorities to appropriate a sufficient sum for the purpose, it is very evident that the French residents will be happy to subscribe the amount. As the statue has no connection with the Centennial ceremonies next year, it appears to be the unanimous wish of the French gentlemen interested in its unveiling that this shall take place early this autumn.

The project of presenting this statue to the city of New York originated with the Thiers government in 1871, and the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand francs, or nearly thirty thousand dollars, gold, was appropriated to pay for its production in bronze. The figure is seven feet high, exclusive of the pediment, and is the work of Mr. Frederic Bartholdi, a native of Colmar, in Alsace. He is one of the most accomplished sculptors of the French school, is an officer of the Legion of Honor, and, in addition to his ability as an artist, is a very learned man. He is familiar with American institutions, having traveled in the United States several years for the purpose of studying their working. The design of the sculptor represents General Lafayette in his twentieth year, or at the period when he joined the Continental Army. He stands upon the bulwarks of the ship as if in the act of speaking. His right arm is gracefully extended, and the left is thrown across his chest, with the hand grasping the pommel of his sword and a mass of drapery which falls at his feet. The body is firmly posed upon the right foot, while the left leg is extended and only the toe of the military boot rests upon the bulwark. The head is slightly turned to the right and is in spirited accord with the action of the body.

The pose is altogether very impressive, and was suggested to the sculptor by the passage taken from Lafayette's memoirs in which he says: "As soon as I heard of the Declaration of Independence my heart was enrolled in the cause."

The statue will undoubtedly prove a great addition to Central Park. It is simple and graceful in its appearance, and the arrangement of the drapery is novel. In this respect the military cloak does not envelop the figure, but falls from the right arm, adding greatly to its dignity. The portrait was studied from paintings of Lafayette taken from life, and is said to be accurate. Mr. Bartholdi, the sculptor, is one of the French Commissioners to the Centennial Exhibition.

A NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

The London Examiner describes as follows what it styles a new musical instrument, which is exhibiting in London by a Portuguese gentleman, Mr. de Furtado-Coelho, its inventor. Instruments of a similar kind have long been familiar here. Mr. Furtado claims for his "the power of reproducing the sounds that are nearest to the human voice." The Examiner says:

"As far as we have been able to judge, his pretension is by no means unfounded. The musical agents of the "Copophone," as its inventor styles it, are glasses; and from the appearance of the instrument it is somewhat puzzling to imagine how he can produce his notes. The instrument is composed of a sounding board propped on four pedestals; on the board are, systematically arranged, thirty-two glasses of various dimensions and shapes, such as are used for drinking. A good deal of care has obviously been expended on the proper setting of each of these glasses; they are set on brass pedestals and completely isolated from the wood. He stands before his instrument and obtains each note by turning the first and second fingers around the edge of the glass, after occasionally dipping his fingers in two basins full of water which are provided for the purpose on each side of the instrument. He can prolong the note as much as he pleases, and by more or less pressure he can obtain expression in somewhat the same way as the violinist with his bow. He played before us not only melodies like 'Casta Diva,' accompanied on the piano, but concerted pieces; and the notes he obtained struck us as remarkably musical. The glass notes, especially the high ones, possess a crystalline purity of extraordinary effect. Whether the 'Copophone' has sufficient qualities to be considered as an orchestral instrument has yet to be seen, but that as a solo instrument it is fully worthy of the interest and consideration of musicians is not doubtful. The inventor proposes shortly to test it in solos and concerted pieces before the public."

TUNES OF SINGERS.

[New York Correspondence Boston Gazette.]

Mme. Parepa-Rosa is said to have died worth some $250,000. She was a very thrifty woman, and looked well after the pennies. Mme. Nilsson-Rozeaud has certainly not squandered her means, and is reported to have $500,000 invested in stocks and real estate. Miss Kellogg is worth probably $200,000 well invested, and would be worth more if she were not so generous. She, or her mother, who acts for her is close at a bargain, but liberal with money after she gets it. Adelina Patti is extravagant and avaricious, too. She makes a great deal of money and spends a great deal as well. But she has saved a fortune. Mlle. Albani is just beginning to make money; so she has not saved any so far. Mr. Gye, however, will see that she does not lose anything. Lucca is more like the old-fashioned prima donna. She does not save a penny, though she makes a great many. De Murska, also, is improvident. Adelaide Phillips is poor, through her generosity to her relatives. I am told, Miss Annie Louise Cary would save if she could only get a little ahead. But she is so kind-hearted. Mme. Annie Bishop belongs to the improvident or rather, unfortunate generation. She has made fortunes, but only to lose them, and is a poor woman to-day. Carl Formes, Mario, Tamberlik, neither have anything left, not even their voices. Of the present generation, Watchtel is well off; so are Santley, Sims Reeves, Faure, and Niemann. Campanini saved; so did Carpi. Capoul didn't, neither did Maurel nor Brignoli, and the tenors and baritones of the second class are poorer than church mice.

BEAUTIFUL VILLAS UP THE HUDSON BEGGING FOR PURCHASERS.

Within the past season, a well-known estate on the Upper Hudson, beautifully situated and carefully laid out, which cost the owner $100,000, was sold for less than the mortgage upon it, or for $50,000. As the traveler sails up the Hudson from Newburgh he will within a short distance see three fine properties, one of which belonged to a British Ambassador, another to one of our own foreign ministers, and the other to an equally prominent person, all of which are in the market, unsaleable and unrentable, one, indeed, being turned into a brick yard. Passing still further up the stately river, the traveler will be pointed to other splendid properties belonging to old manorial estates—some whose titles came from the British crown, and others whose deeds were signed by the Indian chiefs—now utterly worthless as sources of profit, the expenses of keeping them up exceeding any rent possible for them, and they themselves not finding a buyer at the prices of the mortgages upon them. These places, too, it should be remarked, are among the finest in the Northern States, with handsome lawns and gardens, old trees and parks, and superb views of river and mountain. The houses themselves are perhaps old, but not uncomfortable, and they are easy of access by boat and railroad. The same state of things prevails further from the river. There is one place in Duchess county which is said to have cost $25,000, and which could not be rented, and probably not sold, for a third of its value.

In the interior of the State there are numerous other estates in the same plight.—[N. Y. Times.

A SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

[London Standard, June 10.]

The second "Arctic expedition," which has been announced as "going out in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin," is in reality a private cruise of Mr. Allen Young, who will shortly leave England in the exploring yacht Pandora. This vessel, which is fast preparing for sea, will probably sail on the 23d inst. She is 430 tons burden and 80 horse power, and was late a dispatch gun vessel. She was examined by Sir Leopold McClintock for the Polar expedition, and, being considered too small, was rejected for that service, and was afterwards purchased by Mr. Allen Young for an exploring scientific cruise to Davis' Strait. The Pandora will probably visit the ports in Western Greenland, thence she will proceed to Melville Bay, and pass Smith Sound. Thence she will continue her cruise on to Lancaster Sound, in order to examine any openings northward or westward until the season becomes too advanced to remain out longer, as it is not Mr. Young's intention to winter away unless compelled to do so. In anticipation, however of such a contingency, the ship will be provisioned for eighteen months and supplied with traveling tents, sledges and all other necessary equipment, and the officers and crew will also be prepared for a winter's sojourn. The Pandora has been thoroughly overhauled by Messrs. Day and Summers, of Northam, and fortified both internally and externally. She has been doubled with 4-inch planks, and her bows have been cased with iron. She has also been divided into three water-tight compartments, and beams have been inserted below. Her rudder-post and stern have as well been strengthened with all possible care. On Wednesday last she made a very satisfactory trial trip. The speed she gained was eight and a half knots per hour when going under "easy steam." The boilers, engines, propeller—indeed all her machinery—have been thoroughly put into working order. Mr. Allen Young will be in command of the ship, and Lieut. Lillingston second in command. There will be also on board a staff of scientific officers.

VARIETIES.

In the trousseau of Mlle. Say, just married to the Prince de Broadie, there were thirty complete costumes, and camels' hair shawls enough to make a rainbow.

The Paris Financial Journal is written up by five editors, who send their copy from their places of residence. In the number of June 19 the copy of each editor was sent from a Paris prison.

An Illinois paper says of a thunderbolt: It first struck the lightning rod, slid down to the roof, ran up to the cellar, tore shingles off the weather-boarding, and went away without hurting anything."

A minister in Baltimore, while performing the funeral ceremonies of a child in the cemetery, was taken severely ill, and had to be taken to the house of the superintendent of the cemetery, where he died in a short time.

An English tourist who recently started alone to ascend to the summit of Mount Snowdon, in Wales, is missing. He is supposed to have sunk in a quicksand on the edge of a lake near his path in descending the mountain.

The Savannah, Ga., News rather likes the late speech of Fred Douglass, and thinks it was made none too soon, and that the negroes of the South will find far better friends in their "old masters" than their carpet-bag cajolers have proved.

A woman in Boston, the second wife of a man, deposited $600 in the bank when she married him, which he used, without complaint on her part, until he recently paid $138 for a tombstone for his first wife, when she took legal measures to recover her money.

A taunton young man recently conceived the brilliant idea of proposing by postal card, and forwarded one to a young lady bearing simply his name and the character "?" Fancy his feelings when by return mail came a card inscribed most emphatically "!"—[Springfield Republican.

A hand organist in San Francisco, who had been a soldier and lost an arm, was lately brought before the police court upon the extraordinary complaint that he, "being a maimed person, did expose himself on a public street, and that he was, by reason of his maim, an unsightly and disgusting object." The complaint was of course dismissed.

The terrible floods in Toulouse could not fail to bring with them burlesque as well as tragedy. Some soldiers passing through some ruins in the Allee Bonaparte, heard faint cries of "Papa." They soon tracked the sound, but worked for some hours before they succeeded in rescuing the entombed victim, which proved to be a fine gray parrot.

The audience at a French theatre is never troubled by tall hats worn by ladies. The following notice was posted up in a conspicuous position, and proved to be very effective: "The manager requests that all good looking ladies will remove their hats for the accommodation of the rest of the audience. The aged, the bald, and the plain are not expected to comply with this request."

A citizen of Fall River has succeeded in raising water lilies by the following method: In his yard he sunk in the ground the half of an old cask, the bottom of which he covered with peat and swamp mud, and then filled it with water. Early in the spring he placed several water lily roots in the earth at the bottom of this artificial pond, and now has a number of lilies in full bloom.

A few days ago the proprietor of a market at Hartford while serving customers was astonished by the loud and sudden squealing of a rat in the rear of his premises. On examination he found that one of the animals, in attempting to pass over a pile of clams, had dropped his tail into the partly open mouth of one of the shellfish, which, closing, held the interloper fast. The rat was duly despatched.

All the New York women are not devoting their valuable time to the defense of the sweet saint of Plymouth. Miss Alvord, a New Yorker, has just got a patent for a coal-cart which has a flexible spout that does away with shoveling coal into cellars opening on sidewalks. It also does away with the malignant coal-heavers opportunities for spoiling the looks of the unoffending pedestrian's summer pantaloons.

To be read by moonlight only: "On the Erie railroad, between Port Jervis and Buffalo, there is a conductor known as the 'Rosebud Conductor.' Many years ago he was engaged to a beautiful girl, and their wedding day was fixed. She was taken ill and died a few days before she was to become a bride. On her deathbed she said to her lover: 'If you will always carry a rosebud in your button-hole, no accident will ever befall you.' He has carried a rosebud ever since, and no ill has befallen him. He is still a single man."

The King of Bavaria has granted 56,400 florins for the purchase of works of art. The money is set apart as follows: 10,000 florins for an historical painting representing a deed of arms of a Bavarian regiment in the war against France, painted by Frank Adam; 10,000 for a war monument, executed by the sculptor Zambush, to be set up in Augusta, to which sum the town of Augusta will add 30,000; 24,000 for the completion of the paintings in the Catholic Church at Chiemsir; 6,000 for a monument recording the union of Lutherans and Reformers to be placed in the Protestant Church of Kaiserslautern; 6,000 for the restoration of the old paintings in the Catholic Church of Kerriden; 4,000 for those in the Protestant Church at Nordlingen, and 18,000 for a monumental fountain to be erected in the Maximilian Platz at Bamberg.

A little advice is given to our male readers, and that is, never hold a strange baby. An instance of this kind was illustrated in New York last week, where a woman came tripping along the street with an infant in her arms and asked a man, who happened to be standing near a store door, to hold her infant for a moment, while she went into the store. She went in, but the unhappy man never saw her come out, for the store had a side-door, and by that the fair deceiver made her escape. The poor man waited and waited, and when the horrid thought dawned on him that he had been duped, a cold shiver ran through him, which was intensified when he remembered the jealous disposition of his wife. A policeman, from whom he sought comfort, relieved him of his charge.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....F. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
Postage Pre-paid.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail.....2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
Postage Pre-paid.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
In Clubs of Five or over.....1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July, 24, 1875.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—ALEXANDER M'FARLAND.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

TO WEEKLY SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after this date all persons subscribing by the year for THE WEEKLY POST, either single or in clubs, will receive a beautiful engraving; exquisitely designed, perfectly finished and printed on heavy engraving card board. These engravings may be readily framed in any style desired, and will make splendid parlor ornaments. Our patrons could not purchase these engravings at retail for much, if any less than the subscription price of THE WEEKLY POST, and one of which we shall present to every yearly subscriber. The picture will be at once forwarded upon receipt of the subscription. Our manner of enclosing it guarantees its delivery at its destination in as perfect condition as when it leaves this office.

THE WEEKLY POST is without doubt the largest, cheapest and best weekly in this State. Compare it with any other—"we are not afraid," and besides to demonstrate how highly it is valued, it is only necessary to note the fact that it enjoys a larger circulation than any Republican weekly journal in Pennsylvania. To single subscibers $2.00 and in clubs of five or more $1.50 per year. Address the publishers, Jas. P. Barr & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE defalcation in the Collector's office in St. Louis is set down at $82,-000. And yet it is said by some that none but Radicals ought to be in office.

THE Commercial finds its material for abuse of the Democratic party in the Chicago Times, and claims it as a Democratic paper. This is heavy on the Times.

IF the National Banks are so anxious for immediate resumption of specie why don't they begin. They have the money and make their profits from untaxed bonds and promises to pay.

THE Commercial says it was the county and not the city that raised the valuation from $20,000,000 to $176,000,-000 for Ring purposes. While it is at it, of course it might as well go the whole hog.

A JUDGMENT for $75,000 has been rendered against State Treasurer Parker, of South Carolina. Even this little bit of justice was a long time in coming but it came at last. We even have hope for Pittsburgh yet, after this example in South Carolina.

THE Commercial, in its defense of the Ring, says the debt of the city "is, in round numbers $12,000,000." Controller Snodgrass says it is $13,533,819, 60. For a much smaller error in figures than this, which can easily be accounted for, the Commercial denounced Mr. Smalley in the most unmeasured terms.

WE call attention to a very well written article on this page in review of Judge Kelly's financial theories and the State of the finances generally. We shall not take undertake a discussion of the views of our correspondent, who is well versed in the subject upon which he writes, but simply present them for the consideration of the people.

WE have received a copy of the Controllers Report for 1875, in which Mr. Snodgrass gives the following cheerful figures in relation to the city debt:

Old city	$8,481,335 06
Penn Avenue law	4,653,709 00
South Side separate indebtedness	389,784 54
Total	$13,533,819 60

Over thirteen and a half millions is rather a fair showing for a city which three years ago boasted the debt did not exceed three millions. The panic and the new Constitution did not come a moment too soon.

INCONSISTENCY OF REPUBLICAN ARGUMENTS.

In one breath we have announcements from Republican journals that there are no vital questions now pending between the two great parties of the country, and yet in another an attempt is made to show that they are irreconciliably divided on the subject of the National currency. Some of the least scrupulous of the Republican press, are endeavoring to prove, that the Republican party, as a party, is in favor of the substitution of gold and silver for the depreciated Republican paper currency, and that the Democratic party is opposed to the circulation of gold and silver in place of greenbacks. This is a gross misrepresentation of the matter; and it is either willfully or ignorantly, we cannot be sure which, thus presented to the people. There is no question upon which the Republican party, both in and out of Congress, has been more divided than this question of the currency. The whole thing has been in the hands of Republicans, without a single interruption, ever since the war. The Democratic party has not had anything whatever to do with it. They have had no voice in either House of Congress, and the President has been all the time with the Republican party. Whatever bad or good management the currency has had, has been solely due to Republican management in Congress, and by the President and Secretary of the Treasury. That it has been so conducted as to cause great dissatisfaction, everybody knows; Republicans as well as Democrats. That it has been managed presumably in the interest of the few, and to the injury of the many has come to be almost universally understood. In fact, the agonies and throes of the last Republican Congress were greater than those of the ancient classic mountain, with a very similar result. Perhaps in the entire range of national legislation, during the last ten centuries, there has never been a more ridiculous conclusion than that of the Congress of 1874-75—that specie payments should be resumed in 1879, four years after date. Our wise law-givers, the famous two-third Republican Congressional majority have first issued paper evidences of debt, paper promised to pay—what? Money? No; promises to pay, in other promises to pay; and then they might say, "these are really due now, but we prefer not to pay them, or to even begin to pay them, for four years more; then, provided we Republicans still have the power, we will begin to pay specie—unless circumstances, (which we can control) should, in our judgment, render it inexpedient. In that case, we will gracefully decline to begin paying specie—that is money, for our long-running paper promises." Was there ever a more lame and impotent conclusion to the numerous cogitations and discussions of a party holding political power in any government? We venture the assertion that there never was.

This very Congress knew perfectly well, at the time that they were seeking to delude the people of the United States with this their humbug trick of legislation, that their political supremacy ended, absolutely, with the last hour of that same session; and that thence-forward the Democratic party would have a strong working majority in the House of Representatives. It was merely in the hope of embarrassing future action on the part of the Democracy, that this illusory bill was passed. It is not of the least consequences, viewed in any practical light—no more than if it had never been passed, save so far as it may be used as a tool by Republican demagogues.

It was only because it was really inocuous, that money men, who don't want specie payments, let it slide, as the expression was, and yet with the facts known to all intelligent men who pay attention to political action, we see certain Republicans now trying to take credit to the Republican party in connection with their deadly management of the currency; which has been going from bad to worse, all the time; and striving to put the onus of the thing upon the Democratic party; where it certainly does not belong.

The mode and manner of securing to all the paper issues of our government their legitimate value, is certainly an object of interest to all the people; but it cannot be determined or practically arranged by means of planks in political platforms. People will of course entertain and express views about gold, and paper, and internal taxation, and custom-dues taxation, and resumption of specie payments &c., &c., all right; but at last the real work, so far as the Government action is concerned, must be done in Washington; by a Democratic House. The attempt to array the Republican party as a hard money party, and the Democratic party as a depreciated paper party, is sheer folly. There is not a grain of common sense in it, and it shows utter inconsistency on the part of those Republicans who are striving to do it.

OUT OF THE WILDERNESS.

The Baltimore Gazette, overflows in its zeal for bondholders, when it undertakes to instruct Senator Thurman, as to his course towards the State ticket nominated at Columbus by the Democracy. He is advised to contribute to its defeat as essential to the maintenance of his own consistency, and as necessary to the triumph of the Democracy in '76. The Gazette says:

A Republican victory will mean nothing for the Republicans, for there is not a member of that party who can tell what is the position of his organization on the financial issue. But a Democratic defeat would have an unmistakable significance.

This, to draw it mildly is extraordinary language from a journal professing to be Democratic. Senator Thurman, however, does not yield to nonsense of that kind, and in a recent conversation which has been made public states:

No man who comprehends the political situation, and hopes for the success of the Democratic party at the next Presidential election, should desire a Republican victory in Ohio in the foolish belief that such a result will contribute to a Republican defeat in 1876. Nothing could be more erroneous. Ohio is a great State, and to invoke a Democratic defeat in the approaching State election, is simply suicidal.

A Democratic victory in Ohio, in October, is worth twenty-five thousand votes to Pennsylvania in November, and the Republicans of this State understand that very well. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio have neither voice nor vote, in shaping the financial policy of the country; they are not called upon to solve that problem, and their defeat would only perpetuate the power of the present race of incompetents, and increase the burdens of the people. The distress which now overshadows the land would be aggravated, and not ameliorated. Senator Thurman has a voice in the highest chamber of the law-making branch of Government, and can there plant his blows with enduring effect, none the less; that his State has proclaimed the end of Grantism and carpet-bag extravagance. There will necessarially exist a difference of views on this question out of Congress as well as in the only tribunal charged with its definite settlement, but it must not be permitted to divide the only party capable of giving stability and prosperity to the country. The Democratic party can do nothing until it obtains power, and it should not make itself responsible for the present deplorable condition of affairs, nor divide upon plans of relief; and in advance of the moment it shall have the right to authoritatively declare the true remedy. It is easy to say what might have been done, but true statesmanship is demanded in devising what is practicable and possible under the circumstances. The people are involved in doubt, debt and almost despair, ready to clutch at any thing which promises even temporary relief, and it would be a dangerous experiment to longer trifle with this feeling. The success of the Democratic party is the only path out of the wilderness.

VALVE CHAMBERS.

On sundry past occasions we have recorded our protest against the construction of the enormous engines at the power house for the new Water Works pointing out the dangers they involve, and the liability of a water famine of indefinite duration. It has been demonstrated that forty small engines would cost less than the two unwieldly ones that are being built, and would be free from all the dangers that attach to the latter. If one or several of them were to break at the same time, the remainder could keep up the water supply, while the broken ones could be speedily repaired.

To show that we have made no overestimates in the matter of cost and danger, we shall quote from Mr. Hartupee's communication to the Water Committee at the special meeting on Tuesday evening. On the question of recasting the cracked valve chambers, Mr. Hartupee said:

Gentlemen—The importance of the matter relating to the valve chambers for your new engines, not only to myself, but to the city, is my excuse for again asking your attention. To me it involves an expense of over $20,000; to the city it is a question of from six to nine months time in the completion of the work. These chambers were made, some of them, over two years ago. It will require three months to make the necessary preparations for casting and finishing the first new one, and about one month for casting each additional chamber, to which must be added the time necessary for fitting up and finishing. This will take from six to nine months, even if I should succeed in getting them in place without accident.

Mr. Hartupee is a mechanic and a contractor who would not make such a statement except under a great stress. As to the merits of the case he presents we have nothing to say. We speak only of the dangers he points out, and of his verification of our predictions. Suppose the valve chambers all perfect and in their place and water being delivered in the reservoirs. And then suppose, which is a very supposable case, as we shall show by Mr. Hartupee's own words, they were to break, in what condition is the city? At least $20,000 and nine months time must be spent before another drop of water can be furnished to the city!

Such a thing is extremely discouraging to contemplate. Mr. Hartupee says that it would take him from six to nine months to get "them in place without accident." But suppose there was an accident—what then? Would it not take as long to cast a new set? But it may be contended that there can be no danger after perfect casting are in their places. Mr. Hartupee shows there is danger at all times, and a danger against which it is utterly impossible to take any precautions. He says:

The cracks complained of do not arise from imperfect casting, as is shown by the fact that they did not break until a long time after the work was done. It arose undoubtedly from expansion and contraction, to which they will be subject at all times.

This is an ever-present danger, and is perhaps the only real danger that threaten this badly conceived piece of mechanical engineering. Mr. Hartupee states that the walls of the chambers will sustain a pressure of 6,000,000 pounds more than they will ever be subjected by the workings of the machinery. We shall not dispute what he says, but the power of contraction and expansion cannot be estimated A very slight expansion is enough to crack the chamber from end to end at any moment, and leave the city without water.

We believe now, as we believed months ago, that it will be cheaper in the long run to throw away the work done so far on the machinery for the power house, and substitute entirely new designs in its place. Instead of the monstrous engines and machinery, that already threaten the city with a water famine, a large number of small engines should be built.

TIMELY ADVICE TO EVERY DEMOCRAT.

The following extract from the lips of Senator Thurman deserves the attention of the New York World and Baltimore Gazette, if they do not wish to bolster up the Republican party:

It is true that serious errors were inserted in the platform. I did my best to avert the threatened evil, but because others disagreed with me I see no reason why I should bolster up the Republican party. If errors have been committed in Ohio, they can be corrected. They need not be the excuse for greater ones. The Republican party in Ohio is also divided on the currency question. The financial plank in their platform can be construed to mean hard or soft money, and prominent Ohio Republican Congressmen are in favor of more greenbacks.

Ohio cannot issue greenbacks. That is a question for Congressional legislation and must be fought in Congressional districts and in the Senate of the United States.

THE World takes the view of the Ohio contest, held by the Baltimore Gazette, which is, that it would serve the cause of the National Democracy in '76 to secure a defeat in Ohio this year. If this is not treason to the organization, there is no meaning in the term. The October elections were always considered as determining the result in November, and there is no reason why this should not hold good now as well as in other years. The theory of the World is that Ohio will be lost to the Democracy in the Presidential struggle, and a defeat this year would not make matters worse. But we have an election in Pennsylvania in November, and we know how much a substantial victory in Ohio would assist us to elect a Governor and State Treasurer. The World insists that unless its platform is adopted by the Democracy in every State, it had better continue in the minority. We quote the words of that journal.

Defeat in such a cause would have done no great harm, for there are some States which will certainly go Republican in the Presidential election, and Ohio has never done anything else hitherto. But now success itself will have an appreciable drawback, and defeat will have no consolations for those who are defeated. Nothing is of such future importance to honest men of our party in Ohio as that they cast out from their leadership the Cincinnati demagogues whose guidance hereafter as heretofore would only plunge the Democratic party of Ohio and of the whole Union into the ditch of a disastrous overthrow.

We have yet to learn that its theories are to be made vital questions in the national contest; in fact we are inclined to coincide with brother McClure in the Philadelphia Times on the topic, when he says:

The nature of the Federal Government in its relation to the States, which has been the basis of political dispute in this country from the beginning, involves a broad question of fundamental doctrine that men could fight for. State rights, the acquisition of territory, opposition to slavery stirred the emotions of great masses. But we do not believe that great masses ever were stirred by rows of figures since the world began, and financial discussion must be a matter of figures, or else it is sheer demagoguery. Popular discussion of such questions is proper enough: and may be very useful, if decently conducted; but some of the wisest heads in the world have been debating these questions for many years and have not yet reached entire harmony, and to ask Tom, Dick and Harry to settle them by ballot seems almost a burlesque upon our political system.

A MORNING contemporary says that if Donaldson had not taken an innocent journalist up in his balloon from Chicago "we could have pursued with perfectly dry eyes the reports of his probable destruction in a terrific storm that broke over Lake Michigan while the balloon was passing above that sheet of water. Donaldson is a daring humbug, not a scientific æronaut; and the world can well afford to lose him." We do not remember of having ever read anything more cold-blooded and heartless than this, or anything more devoid of foundation. Mr. Donaldson was brave and chivalrous and a devotee to æronautic science. But this cold cynicism comes from a source from which all human feelings seem to have evaporated.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSTON steps forward to defend the freedom of the Press, which he looks upon as absolutely necessary to the perpetuation of free government and quite as sacred as the freedom of speech. The officials of Maryland are Democratic, the American newspaper is Republican, but Mr. Johnson holds to the right of the press to fearlessly investigate the official conduct of public men or men occupying a public capacity. He tenders his aid gratuitously.

THE Gazette continues to assert there is but one great issue before the people of the United States and that is the probable division of the school fund. We have not noticed that the tax-payers take much stock in the stop thief cry. They seem to think there are a great many other matters requiring explanation and amendment which the party in power should look after. This school business is a very thin electioneering dodge.

THE Republicans finding Democrats to be in earnest in running a candidate for County Treasurer have reconsidered their determination to avoid a nomination, and have called a Convention for that purpose. Why wouldn't this suit Mr. Diehl or Lindsey?

MINOR NOTES.

GOVERNOR HENDRICKS, of Indiana, is announced to take part in the campaign in Ohio. He will, however, only make a few speeches toward its close.

HARPER'S WEEKLY protests against the demolition of the frigate Constitution; but it's no use. This administration never did like the Constitution, anyway.—Boston Post.

DURING a stay of a few days recently at Olean, N. Y., Ex-Governor Seymour was serenaded by a local band. In his response among other things, he said that "time had cured him of political aspirations."

THE simplest remedy for the ravages of the potato bug is said to have been discovered by a man in New Haven, who finds that wood ashes sprinkled on the vines, answer every purpose of Paris green and other poisons.

GRANT had his salary increased $100,-000 in four years for saving the Union. Beecher gets an increase of $80,000 for one year for—well, it's hard to tell what for, but it shows how much more grateful churches are than republics.—Chicago Times.

THE Smiths will have it all their own way with the directories in a few years. There is a "Smith Manufacturing Company" in Connecticut, a "Smith Bleaching Company" in Rhode Island, and they have just dedicated a "Smith College" in Massachusetts.

THE Mobile Register says that, since the appearance of Gen. Sherman's work, Gen. Hood has been engaged in the preparation of a book which will embrace an accurate and circumstantial account of his operations around Atlanta, and his Tennessee campaign, together with his reply to Gen. Joseph E. Johnson.

ANOTHER pleasant reminder of the era of reconciliation appears in invitations to Fitz Hugh Lee to attend a reunion of the ex-Federals and ex-Confederates at Caldwell, Ohio, in September, and also from the first corps of cadets of the Massachusetts volunteer militia to visit their camp at Nahant in July.

THE Boston School Committee have passed an order that at the beginning of the next school year, four public schools for Kindergarten instruction shall be established there to admit children at the age of three years, and to continue the course of instruction for four years, with a Kindergarten teacher for each school, and the necessary apparatus.

THE Constitutional Convention of Missouri has disposed of a somewhat knotty question in taxation by exempting the property of churches, schools, benevolent institutions and agricultural societies to the amount of one acre of land, with the buildings upon it, when situated in a town or city; and to the amount of five acres, with appurtenances, when situated five miles from a city or town.

THE friends of Senator Morrill in Maine are desirous of making a compromise with Mr. Blaine concerning the Senatorship. They are willing, it is said, to support him for the Presidency or any other office, provided he will abandon his attempts to secure Mr. Morrill's seat. These advances have not been received favorably by Mr. Blaine, and the contest for the Senatorship continues.

THE Boston boy-murderer, Jesse Pomeroy, has written a letter in which he retracts his confession of the murder of the boy Millen and of Katie Curran, and says that the confession was drawn from him by a systematic course of intimidation on the part of the police officers and others. He reviews the two cases at length, calling attention to what he considers discrepancies in the testimony by which he was convicted, and asserts his innocence of the crimes.

THE Hartford Post attributes the recent report of the Committee on Female Suffrage of the Connecticut House of Representatives to the fact that the committee is "mainly composed of gentlemen with advanced ideas on the subject." After the report "an effort was made to have it made the special order for some day next week, but the House decided otherwise, not seeming to think that the matter was one of such importance as to warrant the favor."

IN reference to the charges of Professor Marsh against the Indian management, so staid and conservative an administration journal as the Worcester (Mass.) Spy considers them "definite and well supported," and says that the "notorious abuses in the Indian service certainly imply extreme inefficiency, if not worse faults." The Utica Herald (Rep.) says "Professor Marsh's statement of facts: and presentation of evidence, make up a *prima facie* case, which Mr. Delano must meet or be disgraced.

THE Cincinnati Gazette (Rep.) appears not to entertain a very elevated opinion of Mr. Delano's integrity and purity. Referring to Prof. Marsh's letter, that paper says: "In concluding this shameful narrative, we have to inquire how long shall the Republican party continue to be put to shame, and to be handicapped in every election contest by a corrupt man, near to the President, at the head of the chief department of the government, who taints the whole administration with the odor of corruption?"

THE Galveston News reports Collector Casey, of New Orleans, as saying to a reporter that, in his opinion, Grant may be regarded as the most available man for nomination by the Republicans in the Presidential canvass of 1876. "Were a nomination," he added, "to take place at the present time, it would be difficult to say where else the party could go for a candidate. President Grant does not desire the nomination, but, as I have already stated, he will accept it if required of him. His letter is to be construed literally."

IT is worth suggesting to some party organs which share Secretary Delano's not unnatural "regret" at Professor Marsh's having "left his fossils to enter politics," that they present some specific reason why a scientific calling abridges the duties and responsibilities of a citizen. The enlightened public sentiment of the country will hardly reject the Professor's opinions on Indian affairs because they are in a new line of research or because they involve questions of party expediency.—N. Y. Evening Post.

BETWEEN 1840 and 1873, or during 33 years, 48 ocean steamers were lost, and the total number of voyages across the Atlantic during that time is estimated to have been 16,000. Only two Cunarders, the Africa and the Tripoli, were lost. The French Messageries Maritimes lost, in 21 years, 14 out of 21 steamers. The Royal Mail Company lost 15 steamers in 32 years. The Allen line lost 7 out of 17 subsequent to 1852. The Hamburg and Bremen line lost 4 steamers after 1855. Several of the lost steamers, as the President and City of Glasgow, have never been heard of since they last left their docks.

LOUISVILLE disputes the claim of St. Louis for the next Democratic Convention. The Courier-Journal says: "St. Louis already puts in a bid for the next national Democratic Convention. Not if Louisville knows herself, and she thinks she does, for we have special claims in that quarter. This city is on the border. It has better hotel accommodations than St. Louis. It is more central and accessible. It has a hall capable of holding 20,000 people. St. Louis will have to stand aside or walk over the dead body of Louisville. As a matter of fact we have set our hearts on that convention and mean to have it."

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Tribune, who was sent to investigate the amount of damage done by the grasshopper plague, says that the portions of Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa and Missouri, which have been the principal sufferers, embrace a district equal to about 20,000 square miles, in which from one-half to three-fourths of the growing crops have been destroyed, involving the loss of sixty days labor of about 200,000 people engaged in agricultural pursuits. Replanting has taken place once, twice and thrice in some of the districts, and, now that the grasshoppers have disappeared, fair crops are looked for if the weather is favorable. There is no destitution or sufferiug this year, and in those portions of the States not devastated the crop yield will be larger than ever before.

THE Cincinnati Gazette, outspoken Republican, thus concludes an article on the Marsh charges:

A professor engaged in the pursuit of science could not reasonably be expected to make an investigation of the Indian administration so as to bring charges supported by proof. Secretary Delano seems to have relied on this, and to have assumed that the Professor must be thrown on technical proof. But unreasonable as this requirement is, Professor Marsh has produced positive charges, particular specifications, and testimony which makes a *prima facie* case, and which has put the Secretary and Indian Commissioner on trial before the country, under the strongest suspicions.

In concluding this shameful narrative, we have to enquire how long shall the Republican party continue to be put to shame, and to be handicapped in every election contest, by a corrupt man near to the President at the head of the chief department of the government, who taints the whole administration with the odor of corruption?

For The Post.

INFLATION AND REPUDIATION.

"We not only want of the honest voters of Ohio a majority against inflation and repudiation but we ask them to bury forever those prolific sources of dishonesty and sedition."—N. Y. Tribune, July 13th.

The foregoing extract is taken from the Tribune's comments upon Judge Kelley's speech at Youngstown, Ohio. If the Tribune's views be correct, inflation is one of greatest of political crimes, a fruitful source of dishonesty and sedition. Consequently the Democratic party of Ohio, in desiring an increase of the currency have become repudiators, dishonest men and seditious traitors. Are the views of the Tribune true or are they the views of an interested advocate of the bondholders? Let us examine this matter. What is repudiation? It is to reject or disclaim a thing, and the accusation is that by inflation the Democracy of Ohio intend to reject their honest debts. The Democracy deny all dishonest intentions, and they deny that an increase of the currency would be dishonesty, repudiation or sedition.

The Tribune claims that a mixed currency, composed of coin and of paper, redeemable on presentation in coin, is a good, proper and honest currency. The United States had such a currency fourteen years ago, sufficiently large for all useful purposes. The Republican party then in power and supported by the Tribune, destroyed that honest and happy state of things, and not only inflated the currency by the issue of irredeemable paper but de that currencyma a legal tender so as to pay all kinds of indebtedness then existing between individuals and a purely Republican Supreme Court has since decided that such action of the Republican party is just and honest, and must be enforced if necessary by the whole power of the United States. If inflation by the United States be honest, lawful and right, how is it that the same thing when proposed by the Democracy of Ohio becomes repudiation and leads to dishonesty and sedition? For no other reason than this: The inflation by the United States, together with the war expenses, created a large bonded debt and enabled the bondholders to purchase bonds for often less than half their value in coin. These bondholders control the greater part of the press in the Eastern cities—Republican, Independent and even Democratic, and these newspapers are bound to support and sustain the interest of their owners. To a straight-forward, honest man, it would seem that if Democratic inflation would lead to dishonesty and sedition, the Republican inflation by which the bonds were created was also dishonest. The bondholders' press dare not say this; they dare not carry out their charges against the Democracy of Ohio to the logical conclusion. When applied to the inflation of the United States during the war, they claim there is "a vast difference between tweedledum and tweedledee." In short, that it is all right for the bondholders' ox to gore the taxpayers', but reverse the picture and it becomes repudiation, dishonesty and sedition.

We ought not to be surprised, however, at this view of the matter by the Tribune. Sedition is a milder term than rebellion, and the Republican press during the war often applied the latter to constitutional actions of the Democracy which no man would now dare to question. We can thus account for the action of the Tribune and other eastern papers in relation to this matter, but not by fairness and logical reasoning.

Inflation is dishonesty, says the Tribune. Then the whole system of banking is dishonest. In prosperous times the best regulated banks of circulation in the world will inflate the currency; indeed the very objects of banking is to increase the currency; were it not so banks of circulation would be unnecessary, and the only legitimate banks would be those of exchange and deposit. The Tribune in the same article in relation to Judge Kelly, approves of the contraction of the currency. This is natural, if increase of currency be dishonesty, contraction must be honesty, (and there is no danger of honesty in this day and generation being carried to excess), the paper currency should therefore be contracted out of existence, and our currency reduced to specie alone. Does the Tribune want this? Perhaps it does, as it quotes Benton with approbation, whom the Whig party and the Tribune in its youth called "Old Bullion."

The Democracy of Ohio deny that to increase the currency to a proper limit is dishonest, or that it is repudiation. It is considered an axiom of political economy that "banks of circulation may honestly increase the currency when that increase is necessary to promote the business and commerce of the country." And certainly the government may do the same thing without dishonesty or sedetion! The Democracy thus deny that such an increase of the currency as may be necessary to promote the business and commerce of the country is repudiation or dishonesty. The Democracy, however, do charge the Republican party with repudiation and charge the Tribune with aiding and abetting that repudiation.

When Congress passed the legal tender or greenback bill, the law very properly and honestly provided that an endorsement should be printed on every note issued by the United States showing in what cases it should be received in payment of taxes, &c., and in what cases it should be received in payment for debts of the United States. That endorsement reads thus: "This note is receivable at par in all parts of the United States, in payment of all taxes and excises and all other dues to the United States except duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt." The five-twenty bonds payable in twenty years with the right to the Government to pay them any time after five years; were purchased with these greenbacks; these bonds were payable in lawful money of the United States and the interest payable in gold and silver coin. These bonds were payable in greenbacks so long as they continued to be the lawful currency of the country; the bonds are not taxable and the interest is six per cent. in coin payable semi-annually. The Government also issued 10-40 bonds with five per cent. interest payable in coin and it is provided in the bond that these five per cent bonds shall be paid in specie.

The purchasers of the 5-20 bonds well knew when they purchased that these bonds were not payable in coin, but as soon as the war was over, they began to claim that the bonds should be made payable in coin.

The Democratic and Republican parties of Ohio in their State platforms in 1867 affirmed that the 5-20 bonds were not legally payable in gold but only in legal tender notes, and that such is the true constitution of the contract between the United States and the 5-20 bondholder no competent lawyer can doubt. The contract was between the bondholder and the United States, but the taxpayers are the real parties in interest by whom the bonds are to be paid.

The bondholders should have been satisfied, they paid legal tender notes for the bonds, got six per cent. interest in coin semi-annually and held the bonds free of all taxes (thus averaging seven and a half to nine per cent. on their investment as taxes varied in amount), but they were not, they repudiated the contract made between themselves and the people of the United States and demanded that Congress should make these 5-20 bonds payable in gold. The Republican Congress (with the opposition of the Tribune we believe) passed a law making them payable in gold. This was a rejection of the contract by the bondholders, and by the Republican Congress—the fit tools of the bondholders. These bondholders thus disclaimed the contract made between them and the taxpayers, and thereby became repudiators, and, according to the Tribune, dishonest. It may be said it was not dishonest to make the bonds payable in coin though that added to their value ten to twenty per cent. and increased the burdens of the taxpayers to the same amount. If bondholders are above the law, and like kings, can do no wrong, this may be so, but if they have no more rights than taxpayers it was equally dishonest for them to get their bonds raised by legislation twenty per cent. above greenbacks as it would be for a Democratic Congress to pass a law putting bonds twenty per cent. below legal tenders, because when the bonds were purchased the money with which they were purchased was thirty to one hundred and fifty per cent. below coin.

The Democracy of Ohio are opposed to all repudiations. During over fifty years of Democratic rule, since the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the Democrats never went in for repudiation, but always fulfilled their contracts. They are opposed to all repudiation, they are opposed to the repudiation of the bondholders which would enable them to cheat the taxpayers out of their hard earnings to build up a monied aristocracy, and they are also opposed to any repudiation of the bonds on the part of the government or of the people who will have to pay them. The Democracy will pass no law repudiating the payment of the 5-20 bonds, they will repeal the unjust and iniquitous law passed by the Republican Congress, making them payable in coin, and leave them to be paid according to law and the terms of the contract.

The Democratic party would then be willing to submit the decision of how the bonds shall be paid to the Supreme Court of the United States, and be guided thereby. They will pay the bonds according to law and the terms of the contract, honestly and justly; they will pay the pound of flesh as written in the bond, but they are not willing to let the life blood of the people be poured out in libations on the altar of mammon.

C.

HON. SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

The regular Philadelphia correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, thinks Mr. Randall's chances for the speakership are the best and says:

The friends of Congressman Samuel J. Randall are confident of his success in the canvass for the Speakership of the House of Representatives. Nearly 100 Democratic members have, they say, already declared their determination to vote for him—a much larger force than any other candidate can bring into the contest. His nomination is predicted on the first ballot in the caucus. Among his competitors the Hon. S. S. Cox is considered to be the most formidable, his personal popularity and long experience in the House furnishing strong points in his favor. The Hon. Michael C. Kerr of Indiana, who was thought to be ahead in the race when Congress adjourned, is not believed to have gained strength since, and the Hon. Fernando Wood's following appears to be confined to a certain class of old school Southern politicians. Mr. Randall's friends urge in his behalf the fact that he is the father of the Democratic side of the House, being the oldest member in continuous service; his recognized abilities as a presiding officer, and his excellent record and safe conservative character.

CROPS IN BUTLER COUNTY.

A gentleman writing from Saxonburg, Pa., says that heavy rains have kept our farmers back from harvesting. Wheat is a poor crop, rye is an average crop, oats will be the best we have had for the last ten years, whilst the crop of potatoes will be immense.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

The twenty-one cities of England, with their population of over 6,000,000, owe but about one-fourth as much as thirty American cities, with a population of little more than 4,000,000.

OHIO CAMPAIGN OPENED.

SPEECH OF GEO. H. PENDLETON.

The Democratic Platform Explained.

DISCUSSION OF THE FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

The Speaker a "Hard Money" Man

Though Not in Favor of Forced Resumption

GALLIPOLIS, O., July 21.—It is estimated that fully 15,000 people attended the Democratic meeting here to-day, coming not only from this but surrounding counties. Col. John A. Vance, presided. Speeches were made by Gov. Allen, Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton and others.

REMARKS OF MR. PENDLETON.

Mr. Pendleton opened by stating that it was thirty years since he had seen this city, and remarked that the voyage then was a different one. After touching lightly upon the cause of his coming now, he branched out into political topics. He spoke of the meeting of the Republican Convention last year and the claims in its platform, and said that this year it tunes its voice to a different key and only declared itself in favor of our public school system and a separation of church and State. Upon these points, he said, Democrats could have no argument with the Republicans, and he quoted from the platform to show that the Democratic party would uphold the State Constitution in this respect.

MEANING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

He interpreted the platform to mean adherence to the principles of government established by the fathers; opposition to all encroachments of one department upon another, or by the federal power upon the constitutional rights of the States, equality before the law of all citizens, one Presidential term, retrenchment wherever there is extravagance, reform wherever there is abuse, no subsidies of public land except for actual settlers, tariff for revenue only, equal and exact justice to all religions, free secular education in public schools, opposition to sumptuary laws, to interference with social habits not criminal to malignant espionage, and on the financial questions cessation of contraction, a sound and sufficient currency, promotion of industries the surest road to the appreciation of paper to par with gold, greenbacks instead of National bank notes, greenbacks for customs to the extent that the necessities of the government will permit.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

This platform, he claimed had been misrepresented. It called for a currency equal to the wants of trade, and that he claimed was a fitting measure for the volume of currency. Every issue of government paper, whether legal tender or not, every restricted banking system has been an effort to make and keep a currency equal, according to the judgment of the government to the wants of trade. So with every free banking system. The Democrats do not favor a depreciated currency. He thought he interpreted the opinion of the party platform when he declared they were in favor of coin as the basis of currency; that a paper currency should be convertible into coin at par; that the party desire a return to specie payments as speedily as the interests of labor and business will permit; that we would be glad to return immediately, if honor and good faith and justice would permit, and it were possible.

NEVER FAVORED REPUDIATION.

The Democratic party is not now and never has been in favor of repudiation in any form. We do believe it is our highest duty to fulfill all our country's obligation according to the spirit and letter of our promises. We are not now and never have been in favor of a volume of currency changing and fluctuating according to the whims of parties, or the interests of bankers or the demands of reckless speculators, but sufficient for the easy, active, economical, profitable interchange of communities and as fixed and stable as the nature of the case will allow, and so long as we have a Government paper currency, we prefer greenbacks, which are sound and cheap and good too. National bank notes, which at the outset cost the people six per cent. and at last are only redeemable in greenbacks.

DANGERS OF THE COIN BASIS SYSTEM.

He confessed that there were defects and dangers in this coin basis system; that the superstructure of paper was larger than the foundation of coin, and that, as the superstructure grows higher, it grows wider and larger; but he would not discuss to-day the merits of the various kinds of currency. The present necessities demand relief that should be immediately furnished. He repeated that he was a hard money man; that a return to specie payments should be kept steadily in view in legislative action, and that wise statesmanship will seek the means of reconciling such return with the true interests of labor and business, and justice to the debtor.

HOW TO BRING ABOUT RESUMPTION.

Resumption cannot be forced. It must be the proper outgrowth of surrounding healthy conditions, or it will be neither beneficial or permanent. When in Congress he voted against the legal tender act, believing the law unconstitutional and the policy unwise; as the policy became interwoven with our system and trade, he would seek all the good he could find in it. He would not abandon specie payments, but he would not rush ruthlessly back to specie payment over the prostration of all business, and the ruin of the debtor. The Democrats established the sub-treasury system, and the government in 1861 paid nothing but gold and silver. A Republican Congress passed the bond act, the legal tender act and the national bank act. Gold and silver ceased to circulate, and in 1865 the various issues of paper money had reached an enormous sum.

SAD RESULTS OF THE RADICAL SYSTEM OF FINANCE.

Then commenced the Republican system of finance. Contract the currency, and if necessary to this end, increase the interest paying debt, and contraction has been steadily going on. With the decrease in currency has been a decline in the prosperity and happiness of the country, until now we are confronted with a condition of affairs which all feel too keenly to make a description necessary. To-day there is more property for sale on executions by the Sheriffs of Ohio than ever before. Gold and paper stand to day at a difference of fourteen per cent. A year ago the difference was ten per cent. Republicans claim contraction as a remedy for these things. Congress has passed a law declaring that resumption shall take place in January, 1879, and the treasury is preparing for this by buying gold and silver. Every dollar of gold purchased with bonds for redemption of greenbacks adds to the annual interest. It is the old story of funding a debt which pays no interest in bonds which pay a large interest.

WHAT THE COUNTRY NEEDS.

He showed by comparison that the exports of flour, wheat, cotton, petroleum, meats, turpentine, tallow, tobacco and timber had fallen off $87,000,000 since last year and claimed that we had been "burning the candle at both ends." The Democratic party points to the middle path as the way to safety. Abandon this policy of contraction, stop tinkering with the currency, stop this effort at forcing resumption; give stability for a time; give business a moment to revive; promote industry and production; stimulate enterprise by the prospect of gain, labor more and spend less. The great want of the the country is an entire freedom for labor; a removal of every obstacle, the presence of every aid; fair prices, steady market and ready sales are aids, and to secure these a sufficient and sound currency and low interest are indispensable, and if there be superadded low taxes, rigid economy, simplicity of government, purity of administration, that motion will be continued and accelerated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Evening Star learns on what it regards as good authority that the President has recalled his request for the resignation of Judge Fisher as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia. It is admitted that objections exist in regard to the personnel of the office, but Judge Fisher proposes to remove all ground of complaint by a complete reorganization and the appointment of an assistant or assistants who shall be entirely acceptable to the public.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following dispatches were received at the Indian Bureau this morning from Rev. S. D. Hinman, of the special Sioux Commission:

RED CLOUD AGENCY, July 15.—We met Brules and Ogallos in Council to day. They desire a general council to be held at Shadron Creek, midway between Spotted Tail and Red Cloud agencies, September 1st, and positively refuse to go to the Missouri river. They will aid in bringing in the northern Sioux and Cheyennes. We have assented to the place and time designated by them, subject to your approval.

CAMP ON SHADRON, July 19.—The young chief Afraid-of-his-Horses, with fifty of his best men, have gone to bring up the northern Sioux. Red Dog and others are accompanying us to the Missouri to influence the Indianstherе.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Postmaster General shows earnestness in his proceedings against mail contractors who fail in their obligations. He yesterday confiscated to the use of the government three certified checks amounting to $1,639 deposited according to law by Matthew Draper, a failing contractor accompanying his bid on route 30,096. This is the first instance in which the department has confiscated such checks. The Postmaster General has also commenced suit against the bondsmen of over forty mail contractors.

THE CASE OF JUDGE FISHER.

The Attorney General, upon his return to Washington from Deer Park, received a note from the President, mentioning that Judges Wylie and McCarthur, of the Supreme Court of this district, had made strong appeals in favor of Judge Fisher, and asking that for the present no further steps be taken in the matter of his removal. It does not appear to be generally accepted that this will have the effect of permanently retaining Judge Fisher in office.

HE TRIES TO MAKE PEACE WITH THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

District Attorney Fisher had an interview of an hour's continuance this afternoon with the Attorney General, his object being to present satisfactory replies to the complaints which have been made against his administration of the office of District Attorney. No conclusions were reached. Another interview will take place to-morrow, when the District Attorney will be accompanied by Judge McArthur of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia. He hopes to make such explanations as will be satisfactory to the Attorney General and induce him to withdraw the request for his resignation. As the matter now stands, the request has been suspended at the instance of the President, in order that the accused may have a full hearing.

The opinion of the Attorney General in the Chorpenning claim will not be delivered for a week, a further extension of time having been granted to the claimants to present evidence in their behalf.

APPOINTMENTS.

Wm. D. Gauter, James O. Churchill and Lewis O. Martin heve been appointed Internal Revenue guagers for the First District of Missouri, and J. B. Wolfe and Hugo Fischer storekeepers for the same district.

The President has appointed Rudolphus Hubbard Postmaster at McGregor, Iowa

WASHINGTON, July 21.—There was much routine business transacted at the Cabinet meeting to-day. A part of the time was occupied with the subject of District Attorney Fisher's official conduct. The President, in asking Attorney General Pierrepont to suspend his request of District Attorney Fisher to resign merely desired to afford the latter an opportunity fully to reply to the complaint against him affecting the administration of his office. There will be no further intervention by the President. The Attorney General will therefore act in such manner as he may deem proper, and with this understanding the Cabinet are satisfied.

The son of District Attorney Fisher today resigned his position as assistant.

Mr. Delano retired early from the Cabinet, the business which he laid before the President concerning his department having first been considered. Contrary to rumor the fact of his thus retiring, has no significance whatever concerning his official position.

ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, accompanied by General Babcock, arrived this morning unexpectedly.

The President has not yet signed the commission of General Badeau to be Minister at Brussels. A formal appointment will not be made until the return of J. Russel Jones from Belgium.

THE INDIAN FRAUDS.

Commencement of the Investigation.

NEW YORK, July 19.—The Special Commission appointed to investigate Professor Marsh's charges in relation to Indian frauds, met this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The Commission consists of Messrs. Faulkner, M. C. of West Virginia, Harris, M. C. of Massachusetts, and Fletcher, M. C. and at one time Governor of the State of Missouri. The meeting was strictly private, but was organized by electing Governor Fletcher, chairman. Prof. Marsh and Indian Commissioner E. P. Smith appeared before the body, accompanied by General Fisk, chairman of the Board of Indian Commissioners. Mr. Marsh presented his charges in pamphlet form which have already been printed. The investigation will take place at Red Cloud agency. The Committee will meet again to-morrow morning and endeavor to settle on a plan of conducting the investigation.

ON Saturday afternoon a little child of David Nesbit of Blairsville, was badly scalded by the upsetting of hot tea upon it.

POLITICAL.

Maryland Democratic Convention.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—The Democratic State Convention organized this afternoon by the selection of Stevenson Archer as temporary chairman. After an exciting discussion of four hours as to the admission of city delegations, it was decided to admit them by a vote of 64 to 45. This was a test vote and regarded as favorable to Carroll. The friends of Hamilton opposed the admission of city delegations, alleging irregularity and injustice in their selection, and the appointment of a Committee on Credentials was then appointed and the Convention adjourned to seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock, but the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, was not called to order until nearly ten o'clock, when the Committee submitted a majority and minority report, the majority recommending the admission of the entire city delegation claiming seats, and the minority recommending the admission of three Hamilton delegates from the Sixth, Thirteenth and Nineteenth wards respectively.

On a motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, a discussion ensued which at this hour (11:30 P. M.) is still progressing. The immense hall, floor and galleries, was packed and the discussion excited, but the best of temper prevails.

At a quarter to twelve, a motion to adjourn to ten o'clock to-morrow was lost by a vote of yeas 59, nays 73.

THE CITY DELEGATES ADMITTED.

The minority report was laid on the table, and the majority report adopted by a vote of yeas 59, nays 28. From this time until one o'clock a system of filibustering was kept up by the friends of Hamilton, and is still going on.

THE LIBERAL REPUBLICANS.

SYRACUSE, July 21.—The Liberal Republicans deferred fixing the time and place for the State Convention, and referred the subject to a committee consisting of General John Cochrane, Hon. Benj. F. Manniere and General E. A. Merritt to act upon it with power in the premises.

A sub-committee of the Liberal State Committee met to-day in secret session. After a brief session they adjourned to four o'clock. Leading members of the Liberal parties are here, and so far as can be judged from their individual expressions, the disposition is to reunite with the Republicans.

FIRES.

Eight Houses Destroyed.

OSWEGO, July 20.—Eight business houses and a hotel and barn, in the village of Walcott, Wayne county, were burned last night. Loss $30,000. Insurance $12,000.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—An Enquirer's special from Springfield, Ohio, says: A fire at Mechanicsburg early this morning destroyed eight frame buildings in the centre of the town. The total loss is estimated at $18,000 with only $1,400 insurance. The principal sufferers are Samuel Mann, photographer, loss $5,000 on stock and building, insured $400; Foos and Milliken, owners of one building, $2,500, no insurance, Chas. Taylor & Son, druggists, stock and building $5,000, no insurance; Robert Jones, druggist, $1,000, no insurance; J. W. Legge & Son, boots and shoes, $1,000, fully insured; I. Rogers, furniture store, where the fire started, $500, no insurance; Colwell and Canfield, loss on building and stock, $1,000, no insurance; Other small losses make the aggregate $18,000. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

BURNING OF A PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—About half-past one o'clock this morning the building No. 150 Fourth street, near Elm, occupied by Block & Co., as a printing office, and W. W. Donaldson, litographer, was destroyed by fire. Their joint loss is about $25,000. The walls of the building, which had not fallen from the effects of the fire, were all thrown down by an explosion of gas, and some seven firemen, with Chief Engineer Megrue, were buried under the debris. Chief Megru was in the second story, and had just called for a crowbar, when the explosion occurred. A general alarm was immediately given, and the whole fire department was soon on hand, and at work searching for their unfortunate companions among the ruins.

SEVERAL FIREMEN INJURED.

At four o'clock Chief Megrue's voice was heard calling for help. The fire blazed up anew at this time around the buried firemen, but the hose were soon brought into play and the new danger averted. At half past four o'clock, Chief Megrue was taken from the ruins in an insensible and badly bruised condition. His injuries are not thought to be fatal, however. Of the firemen, James McCormick, of the Fours, was the first to be taken out of the debris. He was badly bruised and burned, and it is feared that his injuries will result in death. Denis and John Pohlman, of the Fives, were next rescued, slightly injured. Capt. H. Schildinger, of the Ten's; E. S. Spencer and Rich. Holcomb, of the Hook and Ladder Company, fell from a five story ladder, but escaped with slight injuries. Lee Slocum, of the Three's, is thought to be fatally hurt. Three men on the pavement were seriously injured by the flying missiles.

CONDITION OF THE INJURED.

Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, who was so severely injured at the fire this morning, is reported to-night as resting easy. No bones are broken as previously reported, but he has a severe scalp wound, and suffered severe injuries on his body and right hip. There is no indication of internal injuries, but he suffers severely from nervous prostration. Streets in the vicinity of his residence have been covered with tan bark to deaden the sound and give him rest. The total number injured, including Chief Megrue, was ten, all of whom are reported doing well tonight. The following were the most severely injured: James McCormack, rib broken and face cut; Daniel Cronin, arm broken and body bruised; H. Hambrock, arm broken, and somewhat bruised otherwise. Others were bruised or cut by falling bricks or timbers. It is reported that one floor of the building was heavily overloaded with lithographic stones and presses which caused the wall to give way.

THE LOSS.

The loss at the Fourth street fire this morning, is much larger than at first supposed. Mr. Black's loss is between $50,000 and $60,000; insured for $4,000 in the Royal Queen, the Niagara, and the Rhode Island, and for $2,000 in the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Phœnix of Brooklyn, National and Ætna of Hartford, American Central and St. Louis of St. Louis, Firemens' Friend, California, Northwestern National, of Milwaukee, and St. Paul, of St. Paul. The total loss is $34,000. W. M. Donaldson's loss is $37,250, insured for $25,000, most of which was in local companies. The loss on the building was $15,000; fully insured. Dick Holcomb, of the Threes, was found dead in the ruins. His body was horribly torn and mangled, being broken in two just below the breast. At last account Chief Megrue is doing as well as could be expected, and his physiciads have hopes of his recovery. He is wounded in the head, and has severe bruises on his thighs and legs, but is conscious and resting more quietly. McCormick, of the Fours, cannot recover; he had one side of his face knocked off, and is injured worse than supposed. This morning the rest of the injured are doing well.

DISTILLERY BURNED.

At half-past one this morning the distillery of H. T. Jasper, in Covington, Ky., was destroyed by fire, together with 300 or 400 barrels of whisky and 2,000 bushels of malt. Loss, $50,000; insured in Cincinnati companies, $25,000.

OTHER FIRES.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—The planing mill of Bohm & Stuhr, on Center street, was partly destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss on machinery and mill will be large. Not yet ascertained.

The machine and chair factory of Chester & Purdy, at Bedford, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is about $20,000; no insurance. Several persons were injured. A large number of men will be thrown out of employment by the destruction of this building.

AGRICULTURAL.

Condition of the Foreign Crops.

LONDON, July 20.—The Mark Lane Express of this week says: In France wheat has advanced in the provinces one to three shillings and in Paris one shilling and six pence. Flour has advanced two shillings per sack. Here we have yet to learn the full extent of the advance. Before the heaviest rains there was an occasional rise of one to two shillings. Last week's sales were only 3,214 quarters above those of the week in 1874. Every market is so scantily supplied that we seem to be on the borders of exhaustion, though from the lowest point, our averages show a rise of only three shillings and five pence. In Belgium and Holland there has been a moderate rise. Even in Germany, with good prospects, prices are somewhat dearer, while in Hungary, where the crop is enormous, they are also dearer.

JULY REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, July 20—July returns to the department of agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about eight per cent greater than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about 1½ per cent. and Pacific States about 1 per cent. All great corn—growing regions have increased their acreage; the Middle State 2 per cent. South Atlantic States 3; Gulf States 10; Inland Southern States 12; States North of Ohio 7; States west of Mississippi 14. The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States. The minimum condition is 82 per cent. being in Rhode Island. Florida and Alabama are also below the average but the other Gulf Statas and inland Southern States are above the maximum 112 being in Mississippi. All other States except Missouri, which had 103 are below the average, the minimum condition, 82 being in Wisconsin.

FAVORABLE RETURNS.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The Times to-morrow morning will publish reports of the condition of the growing crop and the progress of the harvest collected from all portions of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The dispatches comprise reports from over nine hundred counties. Of these reports, the Times makes the following analysis:

The wet weather of the last two months has resulted in an extraordinary growth of all kinds of grasses, consequently the hay crop will be large in all parts of the west, and as it has been very generally harvested, and is therefore free from all danger of damage, there need be no fear of a scarcity of hay. Wheat has been harvested in the section lying south of the forty-fourth degree of latitude in Wisconsin. It is much above the average in quantity and quality in Illinois and Indiana. Some damage has been done to the crop by rain, bugs and other causes so that the yield will not probably exceed three-fourths of the average in Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and Iowa. The reports show that the crop will be largely in excess of last year in the two first named States. The depredations of grasshoppers have been comparatively insignificant. Unless some unlooked for calamity occurs, the producers will realize a far greater return for their labor than ever before. In Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri and the eastern States there is every prospect of a far better yield than heretofore, and the production will be far in excess of the consumption. The product in these States is represented as being much superior in quality to that of former years. It is notable that for the first time in twelve years the South will raise sufficient breadstuffs for home. This will of course relieve the North from the necessity of shipping grain in that direction, and enable us to supply the deficiency in the European markets.

Oats promise an extraordinary large yield in some sections. The heavy rains that have fallen recently have lodged the grain somewhat and the chinck bug elsewhere has caused some damage, but there is every indication that the yield will be at least 45 to 50 bushels to the acre and in many sections much larger. Rye and Barley promise well. These crops are not extensively grown, but there is every indication that the supply will be fully equal to the demand. Corn is not yet matured in the Northwest. In Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and some parts of Arkansas and Tennessee the crop has been harvested and is more abundant than for many years. In Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio and Indiana, the crop is backward, but unless frosts should occur previous to the middle of September, there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. In Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the backwardness of the crop is such that there is little hope of more than half a crop, but as these States raise but little corn, the diminution of the crop there will have but little influence on the supply.

Potatoes will yield a full crop in all sections. The Colorado bug is only seen for the most part in the eastern States. In the west it has disappeared, having been almost entirely exterminated by heavy rains. Some complaints of its depredation come from points east of Ohio, but none from the west.

Reports of the cotton crop are exceedingly favorable. The army worm, so destructive to the plant, has appeared in but few sections, and has been deterred from active operations by the exigencies of the weather, consequently the cotton product of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia will be the largest ever produced. The plant is flowering even in of the more northerly latitudes, and in the extreme South picking has commenced. Planters are sanguine of a splendid crop, and as there has been no trouble with negro laborers, there will be no danger of loss from incomplete harvesting. As to fruit and vegetables, dispatches are not very full, but as these products supply but temporary want, and there is no complaint of failure, there will be probably enough.

UTAH.

The Mountain Meadow Massacre.

BEAVER, Utah, July 19.—It is stated this morning on the best authority that the prosecution will not accept Lee's statements, as they expect to prove more by witnesses already here, some of whom participated in the massacre, that he confesses. R. N. Baskin arrived last night, and will take an active part in the prosecution. In the Court this morning the names of one hundred and seven witnesses subpœnaed for the people were called, not more than half being present. Lee's counsel asked a continuance till to-morrow, when they promised to be ready without fail.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings of the Presbyterian Council.

American Riflemen Win More Honors.

ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-night, Mr. Disraeli stated that the government would proceed with the agricultural, the merchant shipping, the judicature and the land transfer bills. He declined to say what disposition would be made of other measures. He hoped with the assistance of the House to bring their labors to a close at a reasonable and satisfactory period. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the Premier's indefiniteness.

PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL BANQUET.

Of the functionaries invited to the Lord Mayor's international banquet, the following have signified their acceptance. The prefect of the Seine, of Pas de Calais and of police of Paris, the Mayors of Calais, Bordeaux, Geneva, Rome, Turin, Florence, Christiana, Boston and Quebec, and burgomasters of Brussels, Antwerp and Amsterdam. Seventeen have not yet answered and twenty-two have declined, including all the Germans invited.

THE AMERICANS WIN THE TIE SHOT.

The ties of Saturday at Wimbledon, for the St. Leger sweep stakes were shot off to-day, Fulton of the Americans won; Mitchell second; John Rigby third.

OTHER MATCHES.

In the match for the Rifle Association cup, in which each man has ten shots at 600 yards range, Coleman scored forty-nine out of a possible fifty, leading the large number of competitors. Gildersleeve made forty-eight. The excellency of the American marksmanship causes astonishment.

LONDON, July 19.—The shooting for the Albert prizes is taking place to-day at Wimbledon. The ranges are 200, 600 and 900 yards. The shooting at the first two ranges is finished, and scores show Gildersleeve two points ahead, having made sixty-eight out of a possible seventy at first range. Gildersleeve, Fulton and Coleman, of the Americans each made thirty-four out of a possible thirty-five, while Hamilton, Petty, Wyatt, Greenhill and Rigby, the latter two of the Irish eight made thirty-five points. At the second range only Greenhill and Rigby maintained close competition with the Americans, scoring thirty-two points each.

THE RESULT.

The contest for the Albert prizes was finished this afternoon. Sir Henry Halford won the first prize, scoring 98 out of a possible 105, and Col. Gildersleeve took the second prize with a score of 92. In the match between the House of Lords and the House of Commons, the range was 500 yards. The Commons won, making 313 points against 220 made by the Lords out of a possible total of 375.

THE INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

The following are the individual scores, the highest possible being 75: Commons—Randle Plunkett, 67; Daniel Peploe, 64; Arthur Vivian, 64; Marquis of Lorne, 61; Robert Lindsay, 73; total, 313. Lords—Earl Ferrers, 62; Duke Marlborough, 45; Lord Waldegrave, 42; Earl Dunraven, 36; Lord Wharncliffe, 35; total, 220.

LONDON, July 19.—The American Riflemen say that they do not concur in the petition to Council by the captains of the English, Irish and Scotch teams for permission for them to shoot at the same time with the Elcho shield competition, and that they will not compete in that match.

FINALLY DECIDED.

The question of admission of the Americans to a competition for the Elcho shield has been finally decided in the negative. Col. Gildersleeve explains that the team left New York with instructions to shoot a team match only with the Irish. Moreover, the team is just now crippled by the illness of one of its members, who is an excellent shot. Col. Gildersleeve, however, is anxious to make a match with a team representing the United Kingdom, to be shot in the United States next year.

The shooting match at Wimbledon between members of the House of Lords and the House of Commons was won by the latter.

AN INFLUENTIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 20.—A council of delegates from all the Presbyterian churches in christendom met in Regent Square today and opened its session. Many representatives of the American and Canadian churches were present. The object of the Council is to demonstrate the unity of belief among Protestants, arrange missionary work, concentrate the influence of the church upon educational and social reforms and organize resistance to infidelity and religious intolerance.

HEAVY RAINS

have been falling in Lancashire and Yorkshire and adjoining counties. The river Colder has overflown its banks for twenty miles from Halifax to Barnley and roads are submerged. Many streets and houses in Todmarden and Eastwood bridge are floated. The Don threatens to inundate low lying parts of Sheffield. The Ribble has risen and overflowed the country for a distance of over thirty miles.

AN EXTENSIVE STRIKE.

The cotton mill operatives held a meeting at Oldham and resolved to refuse the masters' terms fixing the rates of wages. Oldham alone contains 40,000 operatives. Workmen in the surrounding district are in an unsettled state. A general rupture in the London cotton trade may be looked for.

Delegates attending the Presbyterian Conference number one hundred. The following American representatives attended yesterday evening: Rev. Morris, of Cincinnati; Dr. McCosh, of Princeton; Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville; Rev. Sloan of Allegheny city and Schaff and Rogers of New York.

PROPOSED Y. M. C. A. HALL.

A few gentlemen breakfasted with Mr Graham, a former member of Parliament, and opened a subscription with $125,000 to build a Young Men's Christian Association Hall, here.

THE RIFLEMEN.

McKenna and Pollock will not shoot in the Irish eight for the Elcho Challenge Shield. Greenhill and William Rigby have been substituted. This change weakens the Irish team.

The Captains of the British, Irish and Scotch eights, in a letter to the Council, express the hope that the various suggestions for the match, will lead not only to a contest between the teams of the United States and United Kingdom hereafter, but will ensure an annual competition at Wimbledon for the championship of the world.

Col. Bedine, of the American team, is suffering from a cold. He visited Wimbledon, to-day, but was not in a condition to shoot.

RUSSIA WITHDRAWS.

The Daily Telegraph says Russia has officially announced her intention of withdrawing her proposal for a continuance of the Brussels' Conference to mitigate the horrors of war.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL.

LONDON, July 21.—In the Presbyterian council to-day, the constitution of future union was discussed. The American delegates favored the formation of a confederation, but a large majority of the Council preferred the title and form of an alliance as less restricted in scope, and it was ultimately agreed that an alliance of all Reformed Presbyterian churches of the world should be formed.

The delegates dined this afternoon in Freemason's hall. Several speeches were made. Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New York, expressed admiration of the work of Moody and Sankey, and hoped it would be permanently useful. The final sitting of the Council will be held to-morrow, when the results of the conference will be formally announced.

THE GOVERNMENT'S TENANT RIGHT BILL

met with opposition among the Conservatives. If Disraeli insists on its passage, a meeting of the party will be held in the foreign office to arrange differences and expedite business before Parliament.

A HEAVY SWINDLING CASE.

Alexander and William Collie have been sent to Newgate, where they will remain until bail is procured. The prosecuting counsel, in opening the case to-day, stated that from $7,500,000 to $8,750,000 of fraudulent bills of the firm were afloat, of which London and Westminster Bank had $2,500,000. After crediting all that could be recovered from the bankrupt estate, the loss to the bank would be from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.

A GENERAL LOCK-OUT.

The action of the mill operatives in Oldham yesterday will result in a general lock-out.

CROPS DAMAGED BY HEAVY RAINS.

The heavy rain in inland counties continues, and inurdations are reported at Leicester, Greenfield, Forest-of-Dean and Godmanchester. In many places gathered and growing crops have been destroyed and railways are interrupted in all directions.

Home Rule members of Parliament will attend in a body the Home Rule banquet which is to be given at Dublin, August 4th, and will also be present at the O'Connell centenary celebration.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS.

A special from Vienna says: It is reported that Russia and Germany intend to grant military furloughs on a large scale next year. One of the Vienna papers urges Austria to follow the example and prove that the alliance between the three Emperors is worth something.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

The Americans are shooting at Wimbledon. The range is one thousand yards. Each man has thirty shots and the highest possible individual score is 150. Bodine, who is still ill, and Yale do not take part in to-day's contest. The scoring of the Americans is remarkably fine. Although the weather is unfavorable the attendance is good.

Major Fulton won the American cup, the shooting for which was resumed late this afternoon. He made 133 out of a possible score of 150.

The challenge cup was competed for by the Americans alone. Fulton made eight consecutive bullseyes and Canfield six. The following is the score: Fulton, 133; Canfield, 126; Coleman, 119; Bruce, 117; Ballard, 108; Gildersleeve, 105.

SPAIN.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

SANTANDER, July 20.—The recent detention of Protestant books by the customs authorities here is believed to be part of a coercive scheme to force the active Protestants to leave Spain. This plan, inspired by prominent persons in Madrid, is being executed here by the clergy and civil governor, who hope by indirect pressure to expel the resident American evangelical ministers. The impression also prevails that the Madrid Government hopes to conciliate the Papal nuncio and moderates with this underhand persecution, while apparently pursuing a liberal policy regarding public worship.

The Constitutional Committee has, by a vote of twenty-six against seven, rejected the amendment to the new Constitution in opposition to the principle of religious liberty.

MILITARY PRECAUTIONS IN SPAIN.

Military precautions are being taken in large cities against a Republican rising. The Carlists claim that General Dorregaray has reconcentrated the whole Carlist army and entered the province of Lerida, and that the Alfonsists have retreated from Vittoria, province of Alava, with several Carlist divisions in pursuit.

GEN. DORREGARAY WOUNDED.

An official dispatch is published in the Tiempo reporting that Gen. Dorregaray is wounded and has taken refuge in France, near Conterets.

ONTARIO.

PROPOSED WITHDRAWAL OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON, July 21.—Owing to the prevalence of incendiarism here, insurance agents in the London offices received notification that the companies represented by them will withdraw their agencies on the first of August prox: Fires are of almost nightly occurrence, but thus far the buildings destroyed have been of little value.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 21.—In the Assembly to-day, after a close contest, the Right carried the motion to discuss the question of recess to-morrow. The Left sought to postpone debate until Saturday.

PARIS, July 21.—The Right Centre is completely disrupted. The Liberal portion are seeking a fusion with a group under the leadership of M. Delavergre, with a leaning towards the Left.

GERMANY.

SENTENCED FOR TREASON.

MUNICH, July 21.—Ultramontane Baron Loe has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for a treasonable speech made by him in October, 1873.

Herr Sigl, editor of the Ultramontane journal Vaterland, was sent to prison today to serve out ten months sentence for treasonable utterances.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Treasurer Parker Convicted.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—The jury in the case of ex-Treasurer Parker rendered a verdict for the State in the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. This is the first substantial result of efforts in this State to bring official plunderers to justice.

FIRES.

An Extensive Conflagration.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—A private dispatch from Bastrop, La., reports the destruction of the business part of the town from Jacques Levy's corner to Miller's, by fire last night.

THE LOSS.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—The loss by the fire at Boom & Stuhr's planing mill, yesterday morning, is estimated at $3,500; insurance, $500.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

READING is rejoicing over a stalk of hemp fifteen feet high.

READING wants to convert the Berks county Fair grounds into a city park.

A 23½ POUND pike was caught in the Shenango, above Greenville, a few days ago.

SIX prisoners dug out of the Indiana county jail on Thursday, and have not yet been recaptured.

EUGENE WRIGHT of Corry, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head on Saturday last.

A LARGE lot of hardware was stolen from Messrs. Turner & Metzgar's store at Altoona, on Friday night.

THE test gas, coal oil well, at Jamestown, Mercer county, has been drilled to the depth of over 100 feet and is still rapidly sinking.

Two stalks of oats, one five feet four inches high, and the other five feet nine inches, have been left at the office of the Reading Eagle.

HENRY BOREMAN, of Boyertown, Berks county, has a gooseberry three inches in circumstance. It had fallen off the stalk—Reading Eagle.

BROOK DE HASS, a lad of fifteen years, was killed at Beech Creek, of Center county, on Thursday of last week, by a wagon running over him.

JAMES CANNON, of Shenango township, Mercer county, committed suicide by hanging on Monday last while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity.

AN application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of Messrs Park, Burchdell, Joice and Maloney, the Clearfield county miners recently convicted of conspiracy.

A TRAMP named Charles Stabber was struck and killed by the Pittsburgh express west at Galitzin, on Monday. He stepped off one track upon which a freight train was approaching and was struck by the passenger train.

THE Bellefonte car works have received a contract to furnish the work lumber for a centennial hotel at Philadelphia. The Republican says the building will contain fifteen hundred doors and require eleven miles of wash boards, and thousands of windows.

ON Friday evening last a miner at the Wadesville shaft, Schuylkill county, named Michael Kinney, was torn to pieces by being caught between the collar of the shaft and the cage as it was ascending. He attempted to get in the cage after it started on its ascent.

A TERRIBLE encounter occurred at Kutztown, Berks county, on Saturday last in which Daniel Bobst was fearfully cut with an axe in the hands of his assailant. The sharp blade of the murderous weapon went crashing through the bones and muscles of the victim. The injured man cannot possibly recover.

A SIOUX "SUN DANCE."

Charley Hall, engaged in freighting from Fort Randall to Spotted Tail Agency, gives us some interesting particulars concerning the "sun dance" held by the Sioux the 10th of June, on Bordeaux Creek, twelve miles from Spotted Tail Agency. This is the great event of the year among the Indians, and in this case was attended by the greater part of the warriors and squaws of both Spotted Tail and Red Cloud's bands, constituting a gathering of monstrous proportions. The particular feature of the ceremony is the making warriors out of young braves, who, to attain the coveted distinction, subject themselves to cruel torture. The chiefs form a circle into which none but the aspiring braves are allowed to enter, though their relatives and friends are permitted to stand around on the outside of the ring and cheer and encourage the youthful martyrs to a redskin's idea of what constitutes a courageous manhood. With an Indian the ability to stand physical torture without betraying by look or gesture the pain he suffers in the test of his qualifications for a warrior, and the greater amount of torture he can stand without flinching, the higher does he ascend in the scale of estimation on the part of his tribe. Therefore in the sun dance the strife among the candidates for warlike honors is to see who can endure the greatest amount of punishment without exhibiting any signs of exhaustion and pain. The dance is kept up continuously for three days and nights, and the only nourishment allowed is the heart of a dog torn warm and reeking from the body of some unfortunate canine. Of sleep not a moment is permitted, and woe to the youthful Sioux who enters the arena and is not able to withstand the fearful strain upon his energies to the end, for if he falls fainting from weariness and is unable to hold out for the full three days, he is kicked out of the enclosure by squaws, and is ever afterward known as "A Squaw Indian," which to an Indian is the most opprobrious epithet that could be applied to him. For the reason that failure is worse than death, a young brave does not enter the contest unless he feels very certain that he can go through the ordeal successfully, but occasionally he overestimates his strength or the severity of the task, whereupon an ignominious position in the tribe is his portion as long as life lasts. Some of the more ambitious ones impose upon themselves additional torture, for the reason that the greater the amount of punishment they bear up under, the higher is the niche they occupy among the warriors of the tribe. With this end in view a slit is cut in either shoulder, and then beneath the intervening skin and muscles is passed a leather thong, to which is attached a buffalo head or some other heavy weight, when the Indian dances until the weight tears the thong out of the tortured flesh. Another will pass a stout thong through the tendons of the wrist, and then, making fast the thong to a pole, will dance about until he jerks himself loose. Other means of torture, equally exquisite, are resorted to by others, and while success in these cases is most pronounced, failure is correspondingly ignominious, for the severer the task undertaken, the greater the shame arising from defeat. This particular dance white men were not allowed to witness, as the Great Spirit had informed the medicine man that the presence of a pale-face would make the Indians' heart bad, and for this reason even the half-breeds with squaw wives were not allowed to participate in the exciting ceremonies

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

R. S. Waring et al., Pittsburgh, alleged bankrupt. Argument on the motion in behalf of debtor to dismiss the exceptions filed by T. A. Curtis, to the confirmation of the composition with his creditors. Purviance for motion and DeCamp contra. Decision reserved.

W. C. Bryson, of Butler county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

N. C. Taggart, bankrupt. Report of the sale of real estate by assignee presented and confirmed nisi.

Julius and Florence King, Lawrence county, bankrupts. On motion assignees allowed to sell certain uncollectible book accounts at private sale.

United States vs. 533 packages of spirits owned and and claimed by Samuel Thompson. Information for forfeiture filed and attachment issued returnable the first Monday in August next.

B. M. Laughlin vs steamboat Juniata. On motion of Knox & Wilson, proctors, leave was granted Robt. Hamilton and James Hamilton to intervene for wages due. On like motion D. F. Patterson, Esq., is appointed commissioner to make distribution of the fund in the registry of the court in this case.

On motion of J. H. Kerr, Esq., W. J. Woodell, Esq., of Greensburg, was admitted to practice.

Orphans' Court—Judge Hawkins.

Account of John Kearney, administrator of Patrick McCartin, deceased. Decree in distribution made.

Account of Rachel Patterson. Decree in partition made.

The Court will be in session again today.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

B. M. Laughlin vs. the steamer Juntata, in admiralty. Frank Bishop and John H. Bishop, Sr., were allowed to intervene for their claims.

A. B. Weil, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Order made directing the bankrupt to show cause why the decree of the discharge should not be annulled.

Joseph Sproull, bankrupt, Butler county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate discharged of liens.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Gen. H. Wells, creditor for the ascertainment and liquidation of his alleged liens. Referred to Register Willard.

Christopher Rogers, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petitions of Ann Ely, Jane A. Tiffany, Orville Tiffany, et al., creditors for the ascertainment, &c., of their alleged liens. Referred to Register Willard. Petition for discharge presented, and order made for final hearing on the 14th of September.

Alex. Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. Order made for a second general meeting of the creditors on the 5th prox., before Register Woodruff. Assignees' report filed and confirmed.

Rodgers & Wallace, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Order made changing the name of Fred Wilson, purchaser of certain real estate, to B. F. Wilson, the former having been erroneously reported in the Assignees' return of sale.

John G. Eppler, Armstrong county. Assignees' report presented and confirmed nisi.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

John Frazier, convicted of larceny and receiving stolen goods, charged by Edward Richter, a new trial was granted and a nolle prosequi was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

Harry McClure, convicted of fornication and bastardy on oath of Mary Atkinson, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 dollars to the Guardians of the Poor of Allegheny county, and pay the costs of prosecution.

Larry Gilson and John Young, convicted of receiving stolen goods, charged by James W. Thompson, were sentenced as follows: Gilson sentenced to the Workhouse sixty days, and Young to the same institution for four months.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The South Side Fire Insurance Company presented an application for a decree of dissolution, and Saturday, August 7th was fixed for a hearing.

Albert G. Boley vs. Martha E. Boley, an Application for a divorce. The Court dismissed the petition on the ground that the evidence did not show sufficient proof of the marriage of the parties.

In the divorce case of Johns vs. Johns, J. C. Graham was appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

Emma Bertha Weis filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Fred Weis, on the ground of cruel treatment. A subpœna was awarded.

An order was made appointing James G. Hunter Election Assessor of the second district of the First ward.

Alice E. Bussman vs. W. H. Bussman, libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

In the divorce case of Moses Anderson vs. Ann Bella Anderson, Winfield S. Wilson was appointed commissioner.

James S. Young, Esq., was appointed auditor in the case of James L. Murray et al. vs. Lindsay, Murray & Co.

In the case of Elizabeth Meyerhoff vs. John Meyerhoff, H. A. Collier was appointed auditor.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Nicholas Paul to Thomas Jamison, Gustavus Schleiter and F. Disque were appointed appraisers.

Jerry Humbold was discharged from custody under the insolvent laws, bond having been approved.

C. N. McCord, Esq., was appointed Commissioner in the case of W. A. Springer vs. Rachel Springer.

The Pennsylvania Company, operating the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, asked leave to sell unclaimed goods, which was granted and publication ordered.

In the case of Frederick Caruthers et al. vs. the borough of Braddocks, S. C. Milligan, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Williams H. Hoon, Washington county. Exceptions to Register's report overruled and report approved.

Andrews & Jones, bankrupts. Henry L. Jones, of the said bankrupts, discharged from bankruptcy.

Baehler, Bonbright & Co. vs. Brady & Logan. Leave granted to discontinue proceedings.

Waring Bros. & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. A proof of service of application for order modifying the order of July 11, 1875, the order was modified as prayed.

James B. Duncan & Ira B. Duncan, and Robert B. Edgar, bankrupts. The Register reporting the death of Wm. Henry, assignee in each of the above cases, and recommending the appointment of Thomas Henry in his stead, was presented and orders made confirming the same.

George H Aenderson, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition for discharge presented and filed, and order made for final hearing before Register Harper.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

E. N. L. Roberts vs. S. O. Gotham. Hearing on motion for attachment was concluded. Decision reserved.

E. W. Brounald vs. Edmund Abert, et al. Bill for an injunction ordered and held under advisement.

Adam Heine, et al. vs. the steam tug Baltic. Motion to dismiss the appeal was entered and fixed for a hearing this day two weeks.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

DECISION OF THE COURT—THE APPLICATION TO QUASH THE PROCEEDINGS IN BANKRUPTCY AND TO ISSUE WARRANTS OF ARREST REFUSED.

[From The Daily Post, July 16.]

Judge McCandless in the U. S. District Court, yesterday, in the matter of the Nation Trust Company, rendered the following decision on the answer, petition and motion of Christian Cramer et al., to quash the proceedings in bankruptcy:

DECISION OF THE COURT.

As the current business of the Court occupies my attention every day, I have no time before proceeding to Erie on Monday next, to hold the Court in that city, to elaborate an opinion in this important case. I can only now state the results at which I have arrived.

I have given the present proceeding all the consideration which the gravity of the subject and this application demands. I could not do otherwise with the interests of so large a number of persons and nearly $1,000,000 involved.

I entertain no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Court in this case in bankruptcy, and it is my duty to see that the assets of the firm are properly protected, and eventually distributed among its creditors according to law.

The decision of the Court is that the motion of the petitioner to quash be overruled; that the prayer of the petitioner, asking that the Marshal be directed to take possession provisionally of the property and assets of the debtors, and safely keep the same until the further order of this Court, and that warrants of arrest be issued against the debtors, be refused.

Motion overruled and answer and petition dismissed.

WILSON McCANDLESS,
United States District Judge.

MAN KILLED.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A CARRIAGE AND RUN OVER BY A STREET CAR.

About two o'clock Sunday afternoon a man named Philip Hauley received injuries at the corner of Twenty-seventh and Penn streets by being run over by a street car, which caused his death in two hours. As near as we could ascertain the facts, Hauley had alighted from the car to assist a lady aboard. As the car started he attempted to get aboard the front platform when he was struck by a carriage and thrown under the wheel which passed over his stomach before the progress of the car could be checked. He was removed to his boarding house, No. 98 Rebecca street, Allegheny, in Lindsey's Row, where he died about four o'clock. His body was taken to Williams' undertaking rooms on Fifth avenue. The Coroner will hold an inquest this evening. The deceased was an unmarried man about thirty-five years of age. He arrived in the city on Saturday from New Castle and was looking for work in some iron mill.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.

On Saturday evening a young man named Jacob Ochse, son of John Ochse, tax collector, who lives on Miltenberger alley, with some companions hired a skiff at the first boat house above the Allegheny Suspension bridge and the party rowed up the river to a point near where the Clipper boat house is moored. Here Ochse disrobed and plunged into the river to take a bath. Reports differ as to the cause of his death, some say he was unable to swim and was holding on to the skiff, when by some means the skiff was shoved quickly away from him and losing his hold he sank and drowned before he could be rescued by his companions. Others say he was siezed with cramp. The accident happened about one o'clock yesterday morning and the body was recovered about four. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental drowning.

THE STATE DENTAL SOCIETY.

At the Friday evening session of the Pennsylvania State Dental Association, held at Cresson, the following gentlemen were elected officers: Dr. E. L. Darly, of Philadelphia, President; Dr. J. C. Green, of West Chester, Vice President; Dr. C. S. Beck, of Wilkesbarre, second Vice President; Dr. M. H. Webb, of Lancaster, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. R. H. Moffit, of Harrisburg, Recording Secretary; Dr. S. H. Guilford, of Philadelphia, Assistant Recording Secretary; Dr. S. H. Welchens, of Lancaster, Treasurer. The society then adjourned to meet in Philadelphia, Tuesday, July 11, 1876.

STRIKING AGAIN.

The Castle Shannon coal miners are again out. We are informed that the company have reduced the price of mining from three to two and one half cents per bushel, and the men have decided on a suspension during the heated term. They have been out for several days. The Company are purchasing coal afloat in the Monongahela, for the filling of orders.

[From the Christian Advocate.]

NO PERSON CAN APPRECIATE

The capacity for enjoyment of the myriad of nerves distributed over the system until he has experienced the exhiliarating effects produced by the vitalizing anæsthetic administered by Dr. Quincy A. Scott. It is entirely harmless in its effects, and while a small dose will exhiliarate, a larger one will induce anæsthesia, or sound sleep, during which the most difficult surgical operation can be performed without the patient feeling, or even knowing it. Dr. Scott's record contains the names of over fifty thousand persons who have had teeth extracted by his delightful process, and all bear testimony to his great skill and the entire painlessness of his operations. We give a few of the expressions made by persons who were relieved by Dr. Scott last week: "Delightful; I have had such a splendid dream!" "I came 200 miles to have you extract my teeth, and am well paid for it!" "Glorious; may Dr. Scott live to be a thousand years old, for the benefit of suffering humanity!" "Can it be possible that I have had thirty teeth extracted without knowing it!" "The operation is a decided success, and really a pleasure instead of pain." "I have no more dread of the dentist, for I never felt anything." "No humbug about this operation, for it is altogether painless." "I have taken laughing gas before, and felt all the pain, but they held me and took my teeth out anyhow, but this time I did not know anything that was going on." Thousands more of like import could be given had we space, but it is sufficient to say that all who visit Dr. Scott are astonished and delighted to find their teeth out without their feeling the least pain. It is also well known that Dr Scott makes the best artificial teeth in this section, and lately he has reduced the price of the best vulcanite sets from $20 to $12, and warrants them to be superior in every respect to any made in the city for $20. We would earnestly advise those of our readers who wish to secure the services of the most skillful dentist to call on Dr. Scott, at 278 Penn avenue.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

TO DRIVE impurities from the blood use Dr. Jayne's Alterative, a remedy that stimulates the absorbents, and imparts vigor to the whole system.

WSM&W

$50 *TO* $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 200 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul5d4p3Wm

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A GAS and water company has been organized at Clarion.

LINESVILLE, Clarion county, boasts an "Anti-Horse Thief Company."

BAILEY and Bowermaster, the Huntingdon jail breakers, have been recaptured.

THE ground for a new Court House was broken at Beaver on Wednesday of last week.

A MUSICAL normal school has been established at Greensburg, with seventy pupils.

A LITTLE son of W. D. Martin, of Kittanning was drowned one day last week while bathing.

THE State Teachers' Associaiton will be held at Wilkesbarre on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of August.

A MAN named Henry Rice attempted to commit suicide at New Castle, on Sunday but was unsuccessful.

TWENTY-THREE acres of tin will be required for the roofing of the Centennial buildings at Philadelphia.

GREENVILLE, Mercer county, has a new brass band for which new and costly instruments were recently procured.

STEWART & BROS. planing and shingle mill was entirely destroyed by fire at Knoxdale, Jefferson county, one day last week.

MR. ALBERT AIKEN, of North Bridgewater, Beaver county, was badly burned by a gas explosion on Wednesday of last week.

A BLACKSNAKE three feet four inches in length was killed in the yard of a private residence at Ebensburg one day last week.

LEVI GULDEN of Mt. Pleasant township Adams county, died on Friday of last week from injuries received by being caught in a reaper.

THE running horse Spendthrift, which won at Monmouth Park, Long Branch course, on the 8th, formerly belonged at Brookville.

A CALF was born in Independence township, Beaver county, recently which weighed one hundred and six pounds at the time of birth.

MR. WM. JOHNSTON, a well known and respected citizen of Rochester, died very unexpectedly at his home in that place, on last Friday night.

BENJAMIN Butler, of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, was killed while felling timber by a tree falling upon him one day last week.

SAMUEL GIBBS, a little child of Parker city, died on Tuesday from injuries received by drinking a lot of concentrated lye on the day previous.

A FEW days ago an old bear with two cubs attacked E. J. Hains and Wm Wolf, near Jersey Shore, Lycoming county. The bears were vanquished.

C. C. NEFF, of Mt. Pleasant, claims that on June 3, 1872, he moulded by hand 9,500 brick in eleven hours, an average of a fraction over 863 per hour.

ALL the rolling mills in the Mahoning Valley, and a large proportion of the furnaces are again in blast, with the prospect of an extended good run.

REV. B. M. WALLACE of Altoona had stolen from him at the West Philadelphia depot on Tuesday a satchel containing his clothing and a lot of sermons.

SAYS the Mercer Press: James Canon, of Shenango township, aged about sixty years, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn on Monday of last week.

THE dozen prisoners confined in the Beaver jail indulged in a little melee on Thursday of last week. Bloody noses, swollen eyes, etc., made up the damage.

A LAD of twelve years named Blank, went in bathing at Mercer, on Saturday last while overheated and was taken suddenly ill, from which he died on Monday.

SOME wretch attempted to burn the M. E. Church at West Clearfield one day last week. The fire was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

THE State Convention of the Catholic Benevolent Union of Pennsylvania will meet in Lancaster on Wednesday, August 4th prox., to continue in session three days.

SAMUEL H. SHAFFNER, Esq., a prominent and respected citizen of Lawrence township, Clearfield county, died on Friday last in the sixty-third year of his age.

THE chemical works for the manufacture of naptha, at Conneautville, commenced operations a few days ago. They expect to use about 2,000 cords of beech and maple annually.

THIEVES attempted to rob the corner stone of the Coventry ville, Chester county, M. E. Church edifice, which is being torn down to make way for a new one, on Monday the 5th inst.

JOHN HARWICK, of Clearfield, was poisoned while slaying potato bugs one day last week. He carelessly scratched a small abrasion of the skin thereby introducing the poison.

ADAMS EXPREES AGENT BUELL, of Brookville, had a rather curious piece of express to handle on Saturday last in the shape of a large snake sent to a show exhibiting at that town.

A LITTLE son of Jesse Cunningham, of Valley township, Armstrong county, was bitten on the heel by a copperhead one day last week. The bite made him very sick, but will not prove fatal.

HON. ELI SLIFER, of Lewisburg, has been appointed state advisory member of the Centennial committee on agriculture, agricultural implements, and other matters pertaining to agriculture.

MISS TINY GEIST, of Warriosmark, Huntingdon county, fell out of a buggy on Friday last and striking the iron step with her breast received injuries that resulted in her death on Sunday.

SAYS the Clarion Democrat: On Tuesday of last week a son of Leonard Baris, of Beaver township, was killed by lightning. He was riding a horse, which was also killed by the stroke.

A MAN named Schmidt attempted to jump from a moving freight train at Wilmore, Cambria county, on Wednesday night, but failing under the wheels, was run over and instantly killed.

REV. DR. LOWRY has resigned his professorship in the University at Lewisburg, and has removed to Plainfield, N. J. Dr C. Lasison has also resigned, and resumed the practice of medicine near Lambertville, N. J.

JULIUS SHERWOOD, Esq., of Wellsborough, Tioga county, aged about 55 years, and brother of the Hon. Henry Sherwood, of that place, died on last Wednesday evening, at the United States Hotel at Williamsport.

SAYS the Williamsport Sun and Democrat: Col. J. Salladee, of this city, made a sale of 1,200,000 feet of hemlock and other timber, at Larry's Creek, to Messrs. Brenneman and Calvert, of Jersey Shore.

EDWARD BERRY, a watchman at the A. & G. W. and E. & P. crossing, near Shenango station, was severely crushed while attempting to couple cars on Saturday afternoon. He died at Shenango the same evening.

SAYS the Ebensburg Freeman: Miss Mary E. Itel, of Munster township, has recently completed a handsome quilt containing 8,320 patches, not including the border, which is also composed of many separate pieces.

A NEW military company at Wilmore, Cambria county, was organized a few evenings ago by the election of Mr. John Woleslagle as Captain and Messrs. Thos. Hughes and George Thomas as First and Second Lieutenants.

Two verdant youths of Carrolltown, Cambria county, were diddled out of $80 in greenbacks by two sharpers, who claimed to be shovers of the queer, and promised to send them a cart load of counterfeit greenbacks the other day.

ON Tuesday morning, July 6th, says the Ebensburg Freeman, Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on fifty-five persons, four of whom were adults, at the Church of the Holy Name (Catholic) in this place.

SAYS the Lewisburg Journal: On Thursday last a little son of Mr. Catherman was enveloped in flames by pouring coal oil from a can upon a lot of potato bugs he was burning, and was so severely burned that he died the day following.

ALL Clarion was excited on Tuesday evening of last week at the attempts of a desperate prisoner, named William Austin, to escape from jail. The prisoner was snailed by a citizen who rushed from his house in undress uniform to see the excitement.

ON Wednesday evening the First Presbyterian Church of Franklin commemorated a singularly interesting event. A course of lessons comprising the entire Bible was recently completed, being the cause thereof. The course was begun twenty-one years ago.

AT a mill in Southampton township, Franklin county, on Thursday, the 1st inst., Mr. Henry Goshert, while oiling the machinery had his hand caught between two cog-wheels and crushed to a jelly. On the following Friday he died from his injuries.

SAYS the New Castle Gazette: Within the two weeks ending Saturday last only four deaths occurred in this city. Never before since New Castle became a city, has the rate of mortality been lower than during the period which has elapsed since April last.

THE Scott and the Guss-Woods factions of the Huntingdon county Radicals are attempting a reconciliation. "We firmly believe," says the Huntingdon Monitor in speaking of the move, "that any effort to harmoniously reunite the factions in support of the same ticket will prove utterly fruitless."

THE miners of Shenango valley still hold out on their strike. The men at most of the banks on the Sharpsville and Oakland Railroad have been notified to resume work or vacate the houses, the evident intention of the operators being to obtain men elsewhere to fill the places of the present employees.

MISS ELLARNY, a servant at th Herdic House, Williamsport, was shot in the shoulder on Monday evening by a young man who had been discharged from the house. The assailant intended to take her life, having aimed at her head, but she moved in time to catch the ball in the shoulder. The young man was arrested.

SAYS the Connellsville Monitor: The National Locomotive Works have received a contract for building a ten ton locomotive for a coal mine, from A. Crook & Co., of Pine Hill, Ky. It will be quite a small affair, being only seven feet in height, from the ground to the top of the stack, with twenty-eight inch wheel and 8x16 cylinder.

MR. EDWARD CLARE, of New Castle, Lawrence county, fell over an embankment near that city on the 15th of June, breaking his back, besides receiving other injuries. He has lingered since that time rational and most of the time free from pain, though his death is momentarily expected. Mr. Clare's parents live at McKeesport this county.

JOHN TRUBY, ESQ., a well known and highly respected citizen of Armstrong county, died on Monday evening last at the residence of his grand-daughter in Manor township, at the ripe old age of ninety-one years. The deceased was one time Sheriff of Armstrong county, and is said to have enjoyed a popularity equalled by that of few officials.

THE gas well being put down in the First ward, this city, has reached the depth of more than 2,400 feet. The last stratum reached consists of sandstone. Mr. John Vogan who is superintending the work of drilling informed us on Monday last that the prospects of finding gas in a paying quantity are improving and the probability is that the well will prove to be a valuable one.—[New Castle Gazette.

THE Center Hall Reporter says: A chicken—or rather a "chicky"—with one wing, saw its first day light in our barn yard about four weeks ago and is still happy as any. Subscribers to the Reporter who pay in advance can see the greatest living curiosity free of charge, and any one paying five years in advance, will be entitled to one of its eggs as a premium when the wonder has grown to maternal months.

OHIO NEWS.

AKRON is to have a street railway.

CADIZ boasts a number of vacant business rooms.

THE Winchester camp-meeting commences August 19th.

LORING CONVERSE, of Bucyrus, has paid $80,000 for wool during the present season.

AMONG the recent marriage licenses issued in Akron, was one for Joseph Bishop to Mary A. Wolf.

THE 103rd Ohio Regiment will hold a reunion at Chagrin Falls on Thursday, September 9th prox.

WILLIAM RENNY was shot in the face by Henry Hartman at Mansfield on Monday of last week. He is not expected to recover.

A NEW silver mining company is being organized at Lancaster. The mine they expect to assume charge of is near Salt Lake.

A LITTLE son of Dr. Patton, Newark, received a serious wound in the arm one day last week, by the careless handling of a pistol.

THE first re-union of the 126th Regiment O. V. I., will be held at Cadiz, Harrison county, on Tuesday, the 7th day of September, 1875.

THE total value of new structures erected in Belmont county, during the year ending April 1875, as returned by Township Assessors, is $142,320.

A BOY named Garberson received a load of shot in the head and face fired by an exasperated citizen of Marion in whose pond he was bathing.

SAYS the Marion Mirror: Timothy heads 9½ and 10½ inches in length were picked by Thos. H. Campbell from his meadow, and exhibited to us.

MICHAEL BURNS, of South Bellaire, is said to have in his possession the lock that was on the door of Independence Hall, at the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

THE Lancaster Eagle says: Mr. David Frost, of Latrobe, Pa., has been experimenting for some time on air-ships. He is now at work on one in this city, which he firmly believes will prove a success.

A SECOND meeting of the friends of the projected steel railway was held in Steubenville, Saturday evening. An estimate of its cost, as given by a Philadelphia firm, was $14,101 50, with a daily expense of $18 35.

GEORGE FETTERS of Lancaster, was hoeing potatoes one day last week with a revolver in his hip pocket. The handle of the hoe struck the hammer of the revolver setting it off. The ball entered the thigh and passed out just above the knee.

THE Lancaster Eagle tells of a family that has lived in that vicinity for seventy years, consisting of father and mother, ten children and fifty-five grand children. During these seventy years there has been but one death in the family, and that was a son-in-law.

MISS EFFIE BRANT, of Haysville, was shot in the face while visiting a young lading friend at Big Prairie, Wayne county, a few days ago. The girl supposed the revolver was not loaded and pointing at Miss Brant pulled the trigger. The victim may not recover.

A NEW railroad project is being agitated in Belmont and Harrison counties. The route for the proposed road is from Bellaire, north by St. Clairsville, Harrisville, Cadiz to Bowerstown on the Panhandle road, fifteen miles northwest from Cadiz, where it will connect with the Lake Erie, Alliance and Wheeling narrow gauge road, thus giving that section a through narrow gauge line to Lake Erie.

WINE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN FRANCE.

The Moniteur Agricole, from a study of official statistics, estimates the average annual yield of wine in France at 55,000,000 hectoliters, about equal to 1,453,000,000 gallons wine measure. Of this amount, nearly 80,000,000 gallons are exported. The import from foreign countries amounts to about two-thirds of the export, making the amount of wine available for consumption about 1,427,000,000 gallons. The average annual consumption of wine as a beverage was estimated at one hectoliter, or nearly 26¼ gallons per capital, in 1869, when the Anglo-French treaty of commerce was signed. It is supposed to have increased 10 per cent, since that time, and now amounts to over 29 gallons per capita, making an aggregate total consumption of nearly 86,000,000 gallons, or about equal to the amount exported. About 265,000,000 gallons are devoted to the distillation of brandy, and a considerable quantity used for miscellaneous purposes in the arts. Production and consumption are seen to balance each other with remarkable regularity upon a comparison of periods of twenty or thirty years, as these periods are generally sufficient to embrace the extreme vicissitudes of production, and to furnish a closely approximate annual medium. The outlook for the future seems to indicate no marked differences from the past.

A MAMMOTH GEODE.

While engaged in splitting paving blocks on Sonoma mountain the workmen opened a cavity in one of the rocks of marvellous beauty. It is irregular in shape, about twelve inches in depth by five or six inches in width. The stone is of the ordinary dark paving rock, while the cavity is lined with a limestone quartz as white as the most beautiful alabaster, of which it partakes in character. About one-third of the surface is thickly studded with the most delicate needle-like crystals, as transparent as so many diamonds. The most reasonable theory of its origin is as follows, to-wit: A quantity of fluid strongly impregnated with the sulphate of lime being enclosed within the cavity, perfectly protected from the elements, and with no possibility of escape, by evaporation or otherwise, deposited in the long course of ages layer after layer upon its sides, until the fluid was exhausted, after which hardening and crystallization began. The longer it remained enclosed the more beautiful it became. It is of the character of a geode. Geodes are usually about the size of a small hen's egg, although one is occasionally found of mammoth size. They usually make a terrific explosion when opened, produced by the sudden escape of long confined gases. There are commonly found in the small ones a few drops of fluid, although in a few instances a precious jewel instead. There have been published wonderful stories about the persons drinking the water contained in these geodes suddenly turning to stone. These are, of course, simply the exaggerations of imaginative persons."—[Petaluma (Cal.) Argus.

ANDREW JACKSON AND HARD MONEY.

The paper money system and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischief of the paper money system, and check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my administration of the Government, to restore the constitutional currency of gold and silver.

HOW TO HANDLE SNAKES.

[London Times.]

A correspondent who was present yesterday morning at the Zoological Gardens, when about a dozen Indian cobras were removed from the box in which they had travelled into a clean, though narrow cage, describes the mode in which those deadly reptiles were handled by the keeper as truly astonishing. With his long-handled wire hook, he, from a respectful distance, managed to draw out a snake tail first, and, catching it by the tip, let it gently down head foremost into its new cage, the lid of which, a glass slide, was open just wide enough to receive it. One after another eight cobras were thus removed and safely housed, some dilating their "hood" and angrily hissing as they tried to strike whatever object they could reach. Snake charmers and Indian jugglers thus handle the cobras with impunity. Suspended by the tail they are powerless to raise themselves and wound the hand that holds them: but care must be taken lest the creatures strike at the limbs.

HOW THEY DO IT IN CALIFORNIA.

The following actually occurred in our vicinity this week. The parties thereto are well-known and respectable; the lady is fifty-five years of age, and the gentleman five years her senior. They had frequently heard of each other through mutual friends, but had never met until a few days ago, when the following conversation took place:

Gent. "Madam, what is your name?"

Lady. "My name is——."

Gent. "My name is——. I live in Livermore, where I own a ranch. Ahem! how would you like me for a husband?"

Lady. "Well, really, I don't know. I've heard your name, Mr.——, but how would you like me for a wife?"

Gent. "Madame, the sight of you more than does justice to what I've heard. Will you be my wife?"

The lady assented. The gentleman went immediately to Oakland to get a license, and twenty-four hours after their first meeting the couple were man and wife, and by this time are on his ranch at Livermore.—[Almeda County Independent.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR THE GAMIN.

The following incident is described by a California paper: A gentleman about to pass into one of our hotels with two ladies the other evening, found he had a freshly-lighted cigar to dispose of. There was a pleasant-looking young lad near the door, and he asked him to hold the weed until he returned. When the gentleman came out he was so pleased with the boy's honesty that he gave him five cents, saying, "Don't you smoke?" "Yes," said the boy. "How is it you didn't make off with this cigar, then? Many boys would have done it," said the gratified gentleman. "I don't know about that," said the youth, "it must be a pretty hard pushed boy who'd run away with such a cigar as that." The ladies tittered, but the gentleman didn't.

TOO POOR TO TAKE A NEWSPAPER.

The New Haven Register is responsible for the following: A man in a neighboring town, who has about a thousand dollars in the Townsend Bank, was in a store yesterday, and watching his opportunity whispered in the ear of the dealer, "Is the Townsend Savings Bank getting a little shaky?" The merchant turned on him with a look of dire astonishment and asked. "Where have you been the last year, or don't you read the newspapers?" The man replied that he "didn't feel able to take a newspaper." "Well," said the merchant, "you have lost twice enough in the Townsend Bank to have paid for all our daily papers the rest of your life." The depositor left, looking "a little shaky."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in the practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Stricture, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 124 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 124 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Cures warranted. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY, &c., Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail.—It is self evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for 2 stamps. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1 only.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences, &c. Book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 68 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory, and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical treatise relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary

No. 68 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. 1714-d&Wlyr

NEW PATENT Atmospheric Disk!

FOR HOLDING

Both Upper and Lower and all Styles of Partial Sets of Teeth,

On Gold, Silver, Platina, Vulcanite and Scott's Patent Gum Enameled Base.

FIRMLY IN PLACE,

In Eating, Talking, Laughing, Singing, Coughing or Sneezing.

And making them as comfortable and reliable in every respect as Natural Teeth.

This new mode of securing teeth has been thoroughly tested, and has proven the greatest invention ever made in mechanical dentistry. Ministers, lawyers and public speakers, and those who have been greatly embarrassed by their teeth dropping down or lifting up at the most inopportune times, can now get a set which will remain firmly in place under all circumstances. This invention can be applied to many old loose plates, making them hold as well as new ones. The exclusive right of the patent for this vicinity has been purchased by

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, 278 PENN AV.

N. B.—Some who have no right to make the patent Disk may tell their patients that it is worthless, but remember that Dr. Scott warrants it to be all that it is represented, comfortable and satisfactory. All infringers will be prosecuted.

Dr. Scott also makes all styles of artificial teeth without the disk, at the lowest prices in the State. All work warranted.

Take only Dr. Scott's pleasant and absolutely safe anæsthetic for the painless extraction of teeth, and run no risk. Laughing gas is dangerous. Office open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. mal-1yr

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000. THOS. F. STEWART.

de28—

LANE BROTHERS ★ POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc., Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS. PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets. ★ HARDWARE

Duff & Campbell,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS,

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass.

As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD. W-44W

FOR SALE.

PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS,
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS,
FARM WAGONS

Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.

Repairing promptly done.

O. COLEMAN & SON

VERNER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble, Granite and Stone

WHERE DOES IT GO?

Partial Report of the Treasury Investigating Committee.

The Vast Sum of $1,200,000 of Interest Unaccounted for—The Work of the Committee to be Still Further Prosecuted—Taxpayers and Honest Men, Read and Inwardly Digest.

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and J. F. Temple, Auditor General:

The Committee of the House appointed to investigate the accounts of the Treasury of the State, beg leave to report their proceedings to date.

The committee is composed of members of the House of Representatives, alone. They were appointed by the Speaker, under a resolution passed in conformity with a well-established parliamentary practice—a system generally followed by legislative bodies, and which, in its practical workings, has given birth to the most important investigating committees of the Congress of the United States. The resolution directed that the Committee should have power to send for persons and papers, should have free access of all books and papers in the office of the Treasurer of the State, and have the assistance of a clerk and an accountant. After organizing, a majority of the Committee, with their accountant, called upon the State Treasurer at his office, in Harrisburg, and stated by what authority and for what purpose they had called. The State Treasurer refused to recognize the Committee, denied that they had any authority to investigate, and would not permit their accountant to even look at the books or papers. The members of the Committee, as private citizens or individual members of the Legislature, he said, might examine the Treasury accounts, with the assistance of the clerical force of the department. This meagre grant of privilege, the Committee felt they had no right to accept. They were there as duly authorized representatives of a branch of the legislative department of the government; that branch in which alone is vested the power of impeachment, as well as the sole power of devising methods of taxation. They felt that they could only act in this representative capacity, and that by acceding to the terms of the State Treasurer, they would divest themselves of their right to invoke the power of the House, when in session, to open the books and papers to the inspection of themselves and their accountant.

Upon this refusal of the State Treasurer to permit a full and free investigation, the committee might have rested, conscious that the people of the State would not have required the committee to go further, until the House re-assembled, its power was invoked, its dignity maintained, and the books and papers of the Treasury opened to a searching and untrammeled investigation.

But the Committee have not given up the inquiry on which they started. The best means at their command have been resorted to. A vast field, however, is before them, and a mass of fact is to be scrutinized, embracing transactions of many years, and including innumerable items amounting to many millions of dollars. If, as is alleged, frauds were perpetrated, no monuments have been erected to mark their existence or aid in their discovery. But the committee desire to make the investigation thorough, and to lay naked every fact that has in it the taint of corruption or dishonesty. To this end they invoke the aid of any and all who can name a witness that should be called, or a transaction which should be investigated.

In this connection the Committee call attention to the following facts:

The amendment to the Constitutitrn of 1838, adopted in 1857, provided that "unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars." A similar provision was inserted in the Constitution of 1873.

These would seem to be sufficiently plain and explicit ty prevent any inroads upon that fund. Yet, on page 39, of the report of the State Treasurer for 1875 will be found this entry:

"By credit authorized to be made under a resolution of the commissioners of the sinking fund, date May 9th, 1874, being the whole amount of funds used for general purposes since the creation of the fund.....$2,867,817 32

The first use of any part of the sinking fund revenues for other purposes than the payment of the public debt appears to have been made about 1866. From that time to 1874, the large sum nearly three millions of dollars was withdrawn. Had this money been applied to the uses contemplated by the constitution, the state debt would have been that much less, May 9th, 1874.

The committee are aware that an act was approved April 14th, 1870, authorizing the Commissioners of the sinking fund, in a certain contingency, to permit the State Treasurer to use a part of the sinking fund revenues for the current expenses of the Government. As to the validity of the act or its conflict with the constitutional provisions above quoted, the committee will not now express any opinion. But they do call attention to this fact: The public accounts show that more than one-half of the $2,867,817-32 was withdrawn from the fund before the act of April 14th, 1870, was passed. And withdrawn, so far as the committee is able to discover, without the shadow of a legal sanction. Such open disregard of the plainest constitutional provisions cannot but have a pernicious effect of the morality and probity of public officers.

During the period of twelve years, beginning with December 1, 1862, the committee are unable to find that one dollar has been paid into the State Treasury on account of interest received on the public moneys. All that time, however, a large amount of State funds has been in the Treasurer's control, and by him deposited with various banks and bankers throughout the State. For these twelve years the monthly balance in the hands of the State Treasurer, in round numbers averaged $2,100,000 00, varying from the highest monthly balance of $6,853,134 99, August 31st, 1867, to the lowest, $955,729 65, January 31st, 1869. At five per cent. these balances would have netted the receiver over $1,200,000 00.

Or had the money been promptly used to purchase the State six per cent. bonds, the State would have saved interest on the public debt to the amount of over $1,400,000 00, and the debt would in consequence be that much less at this date.

Of course, the State Treasurer cannot lawfully appropriate any interest on the public moneys to his own use. To do so, would be to render himself liable to fine, imprisonment and removal from office, (act of March 31, 1860,) or to impeachment and removal from office, (act of May 9, 1874.) Yet, every one must realize that it is not in accordance with the conduct of human affairs, that this large balance should have been deposited with various banks and monetary institutions, at a time, too, when capital was demanded and receiving large returns, and no interest have been paid to the depositor. But if paid, where has it gone? The committee cannot find that one cent ever reached the coffers of the State.

A way to utilize the balance in the treasury, to the benefit of the State, has been open since the sinking fund was established. These balances were a part of the sinking fund revenues. The sole purpose of the creation of that fund was the payment of the public debt, and to that purpose all the moneys should be applied as rapidly as received. Such are the directions of all the acts of assembly relating thereto. That of May 9th, 1874, however, is the most explicit in its terms. It is there provided that:

"It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the sinking fund, on the first business day of each month, to prepare a statement of the total amount of money in said fund, which having been verified by oath or affirmation, shall be published in two newspapers in Harrisburg, for public information. The Commissioners of the sinking fund shall also, on the first business day of the months of May, August, November and February, in each and every year hereafter, apply all moneys in the sinking fund to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt."

This seems a very easily understood law But it has not been obeyed. At no time since its enactment has all money in the sinking fund, on the first business day of May, August, November and February been applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt. On the contrary only a small portion of it has been thus applied.

The official papers prove that on May 9, 1874, the day the act was approved, there was a balance in the sinking fund of $1,-230,759 11, and there was but $48,055 84 of the debt redeemed dufing the balance of the month of May.

On the 31st of July there was a balance in the fund of $526,978 35, and there was but $66,801 48 of the debt redeemed during the month of August.

On the 31st of October, 1874, there was a balance in the fund of $470,579 26, and there was but $96,677 50 of the debt redeemed during the month of November.

On the 31st of January, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,153,155 85, and there was but $6,553 91 of the debt redeemed during the month of February.

On the 30th of April, 1875, there was a balance in the fund of $1,427,407 18, and but $432,350 000 of the public debt redeemed during the month of May.

No excuse can be offered for a similar disregard of the act in the future. The first business day of August, 1875, is the next day on which, according to the provisions of the act, all moneys in the sinking fund should be applied to the redemption of an equivalent amount of the public debt, and the Commissioners must publish in two newspapers in Harrisburg a statement of the amount in the fund at the beginning of the month, and another at the end of the month, exhibiting the amount of the debt redeemed. It is certainly important that the act be complied with. There is no better guard against the corrupt use of public moneys than an empty treasury. In this instance it is the command of the law that the sinking fund balance be exhausted four times a year. It is for the public good that the law be complied with, and the people's money used to pay their debt, that the grinding weight of interest be lifted and the temptations of a plethoric purse removed.

The Committee would further mention that the act of directing these payments also declare it to be a misdemeanor in office for any of the commissioners of the sinking fund to neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties enjoined upon them by this act, and for such neglect or refusal they may be impeached and removed from office. But while the law hitherto has seemed to be a dead letter, and its penalties defied, better things are hoped for in the future.

The Committee feel that they have but just entered upon the work before them. A full investigation may not be accomplished until all impediments interposed by the State Treasurer are removed. The best efforts of the Committee, however, will be given until every transaction has been exposed to the test of a searching examination.

O. H. REICHARD, Chairman.
A. SMITH,
MILTON A. EMBICK,
M. R. WISE.

July 16th, 1875.

LOUISVILLE.

A Defaulter Commits Suicide.

LOUISVILLE, July 16.—Geo. N. Jackson, the Deputy United States Collector, whose alleged defalcation of $45,000 was given in these dispatches yesterday, died a little after midnight. He evaded the question whether he had taken poison, but a post-mortem was held this afternoon at the instance of Insurance Companies, Jackson having $12,500 on his life. Collector Buckner positively refused to give any additional facts to those published in the Courier-Journal this morning, but it is now thought that Jackson's speculations have been carried on for some time, the Collector reposing such entire confidence in Jackson's honesty that he was able to cover up evidences of his crime. It was discovered yesterday afternoon by the special agent of the Treasury Department who had been instructed to examine into the discrepancy of some $45,000 in the accounts of the Louisville office.

Jackson was a prominent member of the church, a representative from the Tenth ward in the Board of School Trustee and was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. It is found that he has been living for some time in a style which his salary of $2,000 per annum did not warrant. He had given bond to Collector Buckner for $25,000 and there may be sufficient property found to indemnify the Collector for his loss. The news of the defalcation created a profound sensation in the city. Jackson leaves a young wife and several children.

Col. P. B. Hunt, Supervisor of Internal Revenue, and C. W. Horton, Special Agent of the Treasury, have arrived here, and, with Special Agent Wheeler, will immediately commence a thorough examination into the affairs of the office here which meanwhile has been closed.

OHIO.

An Extensive Robbery.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—The Enquirer's Canton special says: Jerome Markell has been arrested there on suspicion of having, with accomplices, committed the most extensive robberies that has ever occurred there. The property stolen consists of nearly fourteen thousand dollars in mortgages and notes, three hundred dollars worth of silver ware, gold and silver watches and other articles of a total value of about $20,000, which was owned by Mrs. Catherine Meyer. The first intimation the lady had of her loss was the receipt of a letter asking how much she would give to recover her property. The matter was at once put in the hands of the police, who arrested Markell, and were shown by him where the valuables were buried. All were recovered except one watch and some minor articles of jewelry. Markell, in default of bail, was committed for trial. It is thought he will implicate others in the robbery.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—The heavy rain storm last night caused the overflow of Chatworth and Schroeder's runs, flooding the cellars of a large number of private dwellings and wholesale houses. The track of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was flooded in several places. The Philadelphia and New York Express, leaving Washington last night, on reaching Bladensburg, was thrown from the track. None of the passengers were injured. Wrecking trains were immediately sent out, and this morning trains are running on time.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, orders for three suits, in the names of Governor James Black Groome, State Treasurer Barnes Crompton and State Comptroller Levin Woodford, who composed the Board of Public Works, were filed against the proprietors of the Baltimore American. The damages laid aggregate $60,000.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—July returns to the Department of Agriculture were unusually full, showing an improvement of the cotton crop during June in all the cotton States except Texas. The State averages are as follows: North Carolina, 95, an improvement of three per cent.; South Carolina, 99, improved two; Florida, 101, improved seven; Alabama, 102, improved one; Mississippi, 103, improved three; Louisiana, 105, improved ten; Texas, 93, declined three; Arkansas, 104, improved fourteen; Tennessee, 109, improved ten.

THE VACANT POST.

The names of several prominent gentlemen have been presented for the vacant post of Minister to Brussels, but there is reason to believe that Gen. Badeau, now Consul General at London, will be the successor of J. Russell Jones.

DISHONEST LETTER CARRIERS.

Since last December, eight of the letter carriers of the Washington City Postoffice have been detected tampering with and abstracting money from letters. They were promptly dismissed, one of them to-day. These cases were referred to District Attorney Fisher, but no indictment was found by the Grand Jury in any case. This fact led to complaint against Fisher by the Postmaster General and Secretaries Belknap and Bristow. It is said they also found fault with the loose administration of his office, in consequence of which his resignation has been requested.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—Ex-Judge Fisher, Attorney for the District of Columbia has not yet resigned as requested by the Attorney General. The charges against him are carelessness and neglect in the administration of his office. He has just returned from a visit to Long Branch to see the President with a view of retention in office. Meanwhile, Ex-Governor Wells of Virginia, for several years a resident of Washington, having been tendered the office, he will accept it.

A FORTHCOMING OPINION.

The Attorney General will next week announce his opinion on the cherpenning mail case involving nearly half a million dollars.

CHARACTER OF THE COMPLAINT.

The complaint of the Postmaster General against District Attorney Fisher was in consequence of apparent listlessness and lack of interest displayed by the District Attorney in his preparation of Hinds' case. Seeing this, and fearing that Mr. Fisher had too much business in his office to allow him to properly attend to these cases, the Postmaster General offered assistance by the employment of assistant counsel, which Fisher declined. The Postmaster General reported this fact to the President, and was directed by him to again make an offer of assistance to Fisher. He did so and the offer was again declined, Fisher assuring the Postmaster General that he would attend to the case. By lack of interest and failure to devote proper time to the case before the trial, mistakes occurred which resulted in the acquittal of Hinds.

There is no truth in the rumor that England and Germany are in co-operation with the United States in pressing upon the Spanish Government the policy of abandoning the West India possessions.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The President has signed the commission of Francis B. Stockbridge, of Michigan, to be Minister resident at The Hague, and the commission of Christian Wull Weber, of Iowa, to be Minister resident in Equador. The commission of Adam Badear to be Minister resident at Brussels, has been sent to the President for signature.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

The Secretary of State will take possession of his new quarters on Monday next. The archives are now being transferred.

ANOTHER INDIAN COMMISSION APPOINTED.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Member of Congress elect N. H. Van Voorhes of Ohio, Judge J. C. Parker of Missouri, and Indian Inspector Kemble as a commission to visit the Osages and examine into their condition. Hon. John Hancock of Texas, will be added to the commission if he will accept the position.

WASHINGTON, July 17. — The Commissioner of Indian affairs says: The matter of making enquiry into the Red Cloud agency affairs is in the hands of competent gentlemen with instructions to take the freest range and find whatever wrong exists.

The statement that these alleged frauds have been frequently reported to him without receiving attention he pronounces absolutely false. Charges similar to those now made, quite as serious and rather more bitter were made against this agency, eighteen months ago when the Secretary of interior immediately required an investigation, through a Commission of which Bishop Hare was made chairman. This commission made a thorough investigation into the charges. Bishop Hare and Mr. Hanman, of the commission are officers of the Protestant Episcopal church, which, by accepting this agency and nominating the agent has become morally responsible to the Government, and before the people for his honest administration of affairs.

It would be monstrous to suppose that such a commission would desire to cover up any frauds. Their full and unanimous report to the Commissioner not only completely exonerates Agent Saville from any wrong intent, but declares that the charges against the agent were mean, both in their origin and their spirit.

Their report says: "That some of the affidavits which seemed to reflect most upon the character of the agents were such partial statements that they amounted to culpable suppresio veri and some of the testimony on which were based the most damaging attacks upon their administration was the testimony of a well known deserter and thief. The facts cited to the discredit of agents which were gleaned at the agencies during their absence, and which they then had no opportunity to account for were, when brought to their notice, satisfactorily explained. Practices which were irregular were shown to have been unavoidable in the peculiar circumstances in which these agents were placed and transactions which at first sight seemed suspicious, and to which criminal intent had been imputed, were shown to have been characterized by entire good faith and to have been carried on in broad daylight, and where not justifiable, to have been not wrong doing, but mistakes of men new in office, where peculiarly the incumbent can learn only from experience.

The Commission endorse the replies of agents in all their material points, and give as the result of their prolonged investigation into the points touched upon in Mr. Walker's report, and the result also of their intercourse with agents and their personal observations of men and things at the agencies The entire relief of agents Saville and Howard from the suspicions cast upon their characters and their administration and the earnest conviction that these gentlemen have performed their duties during the time of the great trial and in the midst of great embarrassments with energy, honesty and entire fidelity to the interests of the Government and Indians, and that they deserve the confidence and commendation of the Department."

On this report, by persons whose judgment and findings he had a right to deem competent and in every way reliable, the Commissioner has acted. Respecting

THE PAXTON CONTRACT

for beef at the Red Cloud agency which the Commissioner is charged to have fraudulently made in March last, he states it was made by him in strict conformity with law, and as the records abundantly show on the advice and recommendation of the Board of Indian Commissioners after careful inquiry by that Board into the facts and necessities of the case. As to the other and indefinite charges of fraud or connivance with wrong doing in any way on his part, Commissioner Smith makes a most positive and comprehensive denial and says he desires nothing so much just now as the severest scrutiny of his official acts by fair minded men. Respecting

THE CHARGE AGAINST SEC'Y DELANO

of complicity with frauds at the Red Clud agency, the Commissioner says it is but the simplest act of fairness for him to state he has no knowledge of any complicity on the part of that officer and knows of nothing tending to show it. On the contrary, so far as he knows, the action of the Secretary in all matters pertaining to the Red Cloud agency during the past year has been only ordinary official routine action of the department upon matters submitted by the Indian office, generally approving the suggestion of the Commissioner, and never in any way dictating or ever making suggestions as to purchases, or contracts, or pecuniary transactions of any sort.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—Professor Marsh pronounced the attempted explanation published yesterday by Commissioner Smith in regard to affairs at Red Cloud agency a characteristic trick of the Indian Bureau. The old report cited by the Commissioner is the only one of a large number on file in the Interior Department that was favorable, and it is now well known that special commissioners who made it, owing mainly to the short time they were at the agency were mistaken on several points, and some, at least, of these gentlemen have since informed the Department to this effect. The report refers to a different set of transactions from those observed by Prof. Marsh, and his investigations had no connection whatever with those made by this Commission or any other. To attempt to meet his evidence by quoting an old report is entirely avoiding the real issue and misleading the public. The charges Prof. Marsh has made are distinct and specific, and supported by independent testimony. Until these charges which affect the Department as well as Agent Saville are disproved, the Professor thinks general denial by the Commissioner will avail but little.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION

SENATOR THURMAN INTERVIEWED

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Senator Thurman of Ohio has been for several days past the guest of Senator Davis, of West Virginia, at Deer Park Hotel, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Yesterday, a reporter of the Baltimore Gazette interviewed Senator Thurman on the financial plank of the Columbus (Ohio) platform.

Judge Thurman talked quite freely on the situation in Ohio and his own relations to it which he thought had been misunderstood. In reply to inquiries he said the Democratic party in Ohio is divided on the currency question. The financial opinions contained in the Columbus platform should only be regarded as an expression of local opinion and nothing could be more unjust than to attempt to charge on this account that the Democratic party at the national organization is animated by a spirit of inflation. In all times of commercial depression, the cry of more money is raised, the present period being no exception. Inflationists are to be found in both political parties, and it is very untecoming for Republican journals to denounce the Democracy as an inflation party while so prominent a Republican as Judge Kelly is haranguing iron workers of Ohio in favor of his 3-65 bond scheme and greenback heresies. He also referred to other Republican leaders who have been first and foremost in defense of greenbacks as the best currency the world ever saw.

Touching the desire for Republican success in the present Ohio canvass, in the interest of Democratic principles, Senator Thurman said "No man who comprehends the political situation, and hopes for the success of the Democratic party at the next Presidential election should desire a Republican victory in Ohio in the foolish belief that such a result will contribute to a Republican defeat in 1876. Nothing could be more erroneous. A Democratic defeat in the approaching State election is simply suicidal. It is true, that serious errors were inserted in the platform. I did my best to avoid the threatened evil, but because others disagreed with me I see no reason why I should bolster up the Republican party. If errors have been committed in Ohio they can be corrected. They need not be the excuse for greater ones. The Republican party in Ohio is also divided on the currency question. The financial plank in their platform can be construed to mean hard or soft money, and prominent Ohio Republican Congressmen are in favor of more greenbacks.

Replying to the charge that he evinced a lack of moral courage for not denouncing the inflation plank of the Columbus platform at the ratification meeting, he said: "The place and time were not opportune. It is a great injustice to condemn one for opinions never uttered. I have said or done nothing to warrant the charges brought against me. My record in the Senate is before the country, and on that record I yet stand. I am to make my first speech of the campaign at Mansfield, Ohio, July 31, and shall then announce my disagreement with the financial provisions of the platform, and throughout the campaign I shall say nothing to the discredit of the convictions of a lifetime.

OBITUARY.

Death of Lady Franklin.

LONDON, July 19.—5:30 A. M.—Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, died last night.

[The deceased was born in 1802, and was the second wife of the great navigator. She was married about 1828 and went with her husband to Van Diesman's Land in 1836. Her name has been rendered memorable by her perseverig efforts to ascertain the fate of Sir John Franklin. In 1850 she sent out a ship for that purpose at her own expense. Other expeditions were sent by the British Government, without success until 1857, when she fitted out the steamer Fox, under Captain McClintock, who, in the summer of 1859, discovered in the shore of King William's Land a record deposited in a cairn by the survivors of Franklin's company. This document, dated April 25, 1848, stated that Sir John Franklin died June 11, 1847; that the Erebrus and Terror were abandoned April 22, 1848, when the survivors, one hundred and five in number, started for the Great Fish River. Many relics were found by this party, who perished in their journey, probably soon after they left the vessel.]

MRS. BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE, July 17.—Brigham Young's wife Emeline died to-day.

J. SCHULZEFIGER.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 17.—A man named J. Schulzefiger died from the effect of sun stroke at General Streight's lumber yard this afternoon. His people live at Batesville, Indiana.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE BY HEAVY RAINS.

LONDON, July 15.—The heavy rains have caused much damage in Wales. The river Ogmore overflowed its banks, inundating the town of Breigden. One life was lost and much live stock drowned. The water in a reserve pond for supplying Monmerthshire canal at Concarvan, burst through its banks and thirteen persons were drowned. There is a flood in Cherwell Valley, England. The crops, especially hay, suffered severely.

Much damage has been done in Devonshire by the rain storms. Rivers and streams are swollen, and at several places there are inundations. By the bursting of the Monmouthshire reservoir, a factory and a number of dwellings were entirely destroyed. The river Ebbo has overflowed. Boats are plying in the main streets of the town of Monmouth. Similar reports of inundations come from Ross, Hereford and Caerleon. Fears are entertained for the safety of the foundations of the Ross, Monmouth and Wyevalley railroads. The water is still rising. The river from E has risen nine feet above the ordinary level, and the lower portions of Bristol are flooded. Thousands of acres lying between from E and Severn are under water.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN.

Colonel Gildersleeve has written a letter to Mildmay, Secretary of the Council, saying that he accepts the cup offered by British riflemen for competition by the Americans, and will invite the members of the team to shoot for it. It is understood that this arrangement is independent of the team organization, and it is possible some of the members may decline to enter the contest.

ANOTHER HEAVY FAILURE.

The Lambert Bros. and Scott, coal merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are one million dollars.

THAT TOUR.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Henry Fawcett offered a motion declaring it inexpedient for the India Government to pay any part of the expenses of the Prince of Wales on his proposed Eastern tour. Disraeli opposed the motion because the Prince would be the guest of the Viceroy of India. Gladstone supported Disraeli. The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 67 yeas to 379 nays.

The agreement to defray the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India passed by a vote of 338 yeas to 16 nays.

The Canada Copywright bill was passed to a 2d reading.

Sir Charles Dilke offered a motion that in the opinion of the House it is the duty of the Government to inquire into various methods for a juster distribution of political power, with a view to securing more complete representation of the people. He called attention to the increase of population in large towns and the decrease in small boroughs.

Disraeli replied that such anomalies were inevitable and a periodical revision of the Constitution was necessary to prevent them. He declared the present system was the admiration of the world. The House divided and the motion was lost by a vote of 120 yeas to 190 nays.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Bourke, Under Foreign Secretary, in response to an inquiry of Sir John Kennaway said: Doubts having been raised respecting the fulfilment of the treaty of 1873, for the suppression of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, another treaty was completed while the Sultan of Zanzibar was here which, it is to be hoped, will be fully carried out.

A prominent business man has bought the Victoria theatre, and intends to fit it up for religious work.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 16.—The Financier states that the amount of coin and bullion in the Bank of England now is the largest ever known.

EXTENT OF THE FLOOD.

Dispatches from Cardiff say that the rivers Taff and Ely are overflowed, and the adjacent lands are under water for miles. Great quantities of live stock were washed away. Hundreds of the inhabitants of Georgetown have been removed to Cardiff in boats. A flood is reported at Bath. At last accounts the water was rising rapidly.

THE RIFLE TEAM.

Shortly after the American riflemen arrived at Wimbledon to-day, Lord Wharncliffe and Lieutenant Colonel Phillips visited them, and accompanied them to the Council's tents, where they were received by Secretary Mildmay. After the usual courtesies, the Americans were shown around the camp. They will shoot first to-morrow in the Saint Leger Sweepstakes, at 200 yards. Each competitor has ten shots.

MORE MATCHES ARRANGED FOR.

Additional competitions are open to the Americans at Wimbledon. They will have an opportunity to shoot for the Bass prizes in the pavilion, the Curtis and Harvey rifle oaks, and a few other unimportant matches. In several of these contests the rules require the use of English military rifles. The Americans had some practice with these arms in an extra series of matches to-day. Gen. Dakin of the American team, made twenty-eight points out of a possible score of 35, and Sir Henry Halford, a crack British shot, made 34. The scores of the other members of the American team who took part in the shooting, are not remarkable.

PROPOSED STATUE TO LORD BYRON.

A meeting was held yesterday, at which it was proposed to open a public subscription for the erection of a statue of Lord Byron in some conspicuous place in London.

Disraeli presided and speeches in favor of the project were made by the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Stanhope and Mr. G. A. Sala.

Gen. Wilson stated on behalf of the Americans that they claimed a share in Byron and a right to contribute to the memorial. He was sure his country would gladly furnish at least a quarter of the ten thousand dollars which it was estimated the statue would cost.

AN EXPLANATION GIVEN.

A dispatch from Berlin to the Post says that the German naval authorities explain that the steamer whose occupation in the Danish waters was complained of by Denmark was sent to take soundings previous to towing a dredger to Wilhelmshafen.

MINISTER SCHENCK RECRUITING.

Mr Schenck, United States Minister, with his family, has gone to Sweden and Norway and will be absent two months. Col. Hoffman will remain in charge of affairs of the legation.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE COBDEN CLUB.

LONDON, July 17.—The annual dinner of the Cobden club took place at Greenwich to-night. Michael Chevalier, a French political economist presided.

Marquis Hastington proposed Chevalier's health and presented him with a gold medal.

Mr. Forster in reply to the toast "our guests" referred to the Americans present whom he could hardly call foreigners.

Forster introduced General McDowell who declared that America had nothing to be ashamed of in the way of free intercourse with the world. Every one coming there met with a hearty welcome and were granted equal privileges.

Nathan Appleton, of Boston, alluded to the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia and said he thought that Europe mistook its meaning which principally was that of Union between the Northern and Southern States. He trusted the Europeans would take the opportunity of visiting the exhibition and that the next meeting of the Cobden club would be held in Philadelphia.

The dinner closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman. The American guests were cordially received.

THE SHOOTING AT WIMBLEDON.

The Amefican riflemen began shooting at Wimbledon to-day. In consequence of rain, the match for the American cup was postponed until Wednesday next. The first contest was for the St. Ledger sweepstakes, at 200 yards range. Each competitor has seven shots, and the possible score is thirty-five. There are several competitors. Of the Americans' Fulton has already scored thirty-five; Gildersleeve, thirty-four; Yale, thirty-three; Canfield, thirty-one and Dakin, twenty-seven. The shooting is still in progress. If Fulton's score is equalled the match will be shot off next week.

LONDON, July 18.—John Rigby, of the Irish team tied J. Fulton in the shooting for the St. Leger stakes yesterday, making 35 points. The contest will be finished to-morrow. Lord Wharncliffe, of the American team was at the dinner to-day at Wimbledon. Lady Wharncliffe, Lieut. Col. Phillips, Mr. Mildmay, Capt. Peel and a number of other prominent persons were present. No speeches were made. The captains of English, Irish and Scotch teams petitioned the council to permit Americans to shoot with some of their teams to compete for the Elcho Shield. The Americans concur in the application. No answer has yet been given by the Council.

AN INDIGNATION MEETING.

A meeting was held in Hyde Park to-day to protest against the grant for the Prince of Wales' visit to India. Twelve thousand persons were present.

Bradlaugh made a violent speech and concluded by offering a resolution of a similar character. The resolution was adopted almost unanimously. Eight persons who voted against it were set upon by the crowd and the police had to interfere for their protection.

FRANCE

PARIS, July 15.—In the Assembly to-day, M. Savary delivered a speech in which he dwelt upon the necessity of arresting the progress of Bonapartism and attacked M. Rouher whom he styled the abettor of a coupe de etat.

M. Buffet defended the Prefect of Police from the attacks made upon him yesterday by M. Rouher and said the Prefect was perfectly right in pointing out the double danger by which the country was threatened by both the Revolutionists and Bonapartists. The danger from the former was more serious and the Government would keep a watchful eye upon them. The Bonapartists and members of the Right cheered this statement, while the Left protested against it.

M. Dufaure said the Government would display vigilance in regard to Bonapartists. He would not remain a member of any Government which neglected that duty.

M. Gambetta called attention to the divergence in the statements of the two Ministers, and with much warmth accused the Government of supporting the Bonapartists, maintaining Bonapartist functionaries in office and following in the steps of the Broglie administration.

M. Buffet asserted that a perfect agreement prevailed in the Cabinet, especially between M. Dufuare and himself. He considered that he was rendering a great service to the country by maintaining old functionaries who were loyal, although they had served under the Empire. The Left violently protested against these remarks of M. Buffet while the Right and Bonapartists loudly cheered.

After further animated debate, the resolution was passed by a vote of 483 to 3, stating that the assembly confiding in the Government's declarations passes to the order of the day. The Bonapartists, who had agreed to support the motion, were well satisfied with the result. The Left, who abstained from voting, were proportionately displeased.

M. Dufuare affirmed that there was no divergence between the Ministers. The Government had nothing to add to or withdraw from the declarations it had already made.

AWKWARD POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 15.—The Paris correspondent of the Times summarizes the result of yesterday's debate in the Assembly as follows: The Government, separated from the Left, are thrown back on the Right. The difficulty arising is, how can the Government remain in power supported by a majority which is opposed to the Constitutional bills. As it cannot be supposed the government will resign without completing its constitutional work, will it rely upon the majority of last night or upon that from which it has violently separatied itself. The coming sittings must solve this problem. Meanwhile victory belongs to the Bonapartists.

GAMBETTA CRITICIZED.

PARIS, July 16.—The majority of the morning papers, including organs of moderate Republicans, express the opinion that Gambetta erred yesterday in attacking Minister Buffet in the debate in the Assembly. All agree that the sitting was an unfortunate one for the Left.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 16.—The Assembly to-day, without debate, resolved to pass to a second reading the bill relating to the election of Senators.

The public powers bill was finally passed by a vote of 530 yeas to 30 nays. A resolution was adopted to discuss the budget on Monday next, and then adjourn till November 30. This course was declared urgent by a vote of 356 yeas to 319 nays.

A motion made by the Left not to adjourn until the Senate bill and budget were voted and the Senators to be chosen by the Assembly were elected, was negatived by a vote of 331 yeas, 371 nays. The Left bitterly reproached the Government with betraying the Constitution.

SAN SALVADOR.

AN EXTENSIVE RIOT.

PANAMA, July 8.—Advices from San Salvador state that a dreadful riot took place at San Miguel, a town of forty thousand inhabitants, in the southern part of the Republic. A great deal of discontent has been excited against the government by its refusal to allow a pastoral of the Bishop of Salvador, written in hostility to the laws to be read in the churches. There had also been considerable hostile feeling among the lower classes owing to some regulations requiring dealers to use a new market place. While matters were in this condition, a priest named Palacois preached a violent sermon against the constituted authorities on Sunday, the 20th ult. That evening the mob arose, attacked the cabilos and liberated some 200 prisoners. They then proceeded to assault the small garrison and took the Cuartel, killed Generals Espinosa and Castro, cut the former to pieces and threw the pieces at each other, split the skull of Gen. Castro and threw him over a wall where he was picked up by his mother and died in three days. The garrison were nearly all assassinated and many prominent citizens killed.

THE TOWN FIRED.

After this the fanatic mob set fire to some sixteen houses with kerosene. Before the town was entirely destroyed, it fortunately happened that her British Majesty's ship Fantome was at La Union when she landed her marines which allowed the garrison there, united with some troops from Amapala in Honduras to march to the relief of San Miguel and put down the mob. The curate Palacios, at last accounts, was arrested with others that had participated in the outbreak and a good many of the inferior rioters had been shot by order of President Gongaley, who had arrived with troops.

With the houses destroyed and pillaged the damage is estimated at one million dollars and commercial failures are looked for in consequence. The country has been declared in a state of siege and President Gonzaley is taking measures to establish order and bring the perpetrators of this disgraceful outbreak to punishment. The Diaria, official of the State, and all public prints abound in indignation against the priests who were the instigators of this savage and sanguinary affair; the Capelutar Vicar, for the edict published by his order, and Jose Manuel Palacios, ex-Canonigo of Cathedral of San Salvador. The municipality of this city asked to have said Palacios removed but Curia Ecclesiastica paid no attention to the petition. He was continually exciting hatred between the lower and well to do classes and the result has just been described. One curious and incredible discovery was made after the murderous affair was over, and that was that on the persons of some of the dead rebels were found passports which read when translated, "Peter, open to the bearer the gates of heaven who has died for religion." The passports were signed George, Bishop of San Salvador, and sealed with the seal of the Bishopric of San Salvador.

CANADA.

THE LATE SEPULTURE CASE.

MONTREAL, July 16.—Father Rousselot, cure of the Parish Church of this city, has written a long letter to Mr. Dewtre, counsel in the Guibord case, in which he sets the latter at defiance as to the execution of the late judgment of the Privy Council in that matter. The gist of the letter is as follows: "This day I do not recognize more than in 1869 the right of civil authorities to interfere in questions which belong only to the ecclesiastical domain, and notwithstanding my deep respect for our Gracious Sovereign, and my perfect submission to her authority in everything that belongs to civil matters, I am and will always be obliged to refuse sepulture to J. Guibord in consecrated ground so long as my Bishop forbids me to grant it."

ST. LOUIS.

Statement of Revenue Agent Joyce.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The Republican this morning publishes the official report of John A. Joyce, Revenue Agent, relating to his investigations about one year ago, of distilleries, rectifying houses, cigar factories and other establishments on the Pacific coast from which revenue is derived. This report is addressed to J. W. Douglass Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and shows that the revenue laws are violated by various parties in California, Oregon and other places on the Pacific coast, and is made public mainly to refute the recent charges by the San Francisco papers, that in consequence of great personal attention paid him while in California, Mr. Joyce failed to find any irregularities in the whisky business, and made a favorable report of his investigation.

THAT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

It was supposed last night that the Wieddy Thompson habeas corpus case was closed and that he and Sheriff Anderson were on the way to Memphis, but Thompson's attorneys applied to Judge Jones of the Criminal Court late in the evening for another writ of habeas corpus which was issued and the officers overtook Anderson and his prisoner at Kinswick, twenty miles below here and brought them back to the city this afternoon. Sheriff Anderson made a return to Judge Jones, who, after hearing the case, decided he had no jurisdiction in the case and remanded the prisoner to the Sheriff.

MORE INDICTMENTS AGAINST WHISKY DEALERS.

The United States Grand Jury presented nearly thirty more indictments to the United States district Court yesterday and to day of persons connected with the whisky ring, but the names will not be divulged until arrests are made.

THE MISSING BALLOON

Reports From Incoming Vessels—Prof. Donaldson and Grimwold Undoubtedly Drowned.

CHICAGO, July 18.—In regard to the missing balloon which left this city last Thursday afternoon, incoming vessels give the following statements which seem to prove that the aeronauts have been drowned in Lake Michigan.

Captain Furlery, of the steam barge New Era, reports seeing, about fifty miles north-east of Chicago, a life preserver with the straps pulled out floating in the water, and something near by which looked like basket. He did not make it out exactly, not getting near enough. He had not heard of the missing balloon.

Captain Costello, of the schooner Queen of the West, reports that on Saturday evening he saw something like a balloon sticking out of the water about four miles from Grossepoint. He could not get near it. The captain of a lumber vessel arrived to-day, reports seeing a floater wearing a gray coat about forty miles from Grand Haven.

The balloon sent up yesterday landed safely.

LOUISVILLE.

A United States Revenue Collector Found to be a Heavy Defaulter.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.—Information has been received at a late hour to-night of an extensive defalcation in the office of the United States Revenue Collector for this district. George N. Jackson, Deputy Collector and Cashier for Collector Buckner, was discovered this afternoon to be forty-five thousand dollars short in his account. A warrant was issued to-night for his arrest, but upon reaching his house the Deputy Marshall was met by a physician

TEMPERANCE AND JURIES.

MEETING OF THE ALLIANCE—DISCUSSING THE GRAND JURY'S ACTION—MRS. PLANNETT'S CASE.

The Christian Temperance Alliance held morning at their rooms on the corner of a regular weekly meeting Monday Penn avenue and Sixth street, President Rabe in the chair.

After the usual devotional and opening exercises, reports were made of different temperance meetings held during the week.

Mr. Rabe reported that the Conference at Seaclift had been quite successful, and that the business of the session was beneficial to the Alliance, as well as to the Prohibition Executive Committee of the United States. He also announced that the Christian Temperance Alliance of Pennsylvania and the State Temperance Union would hold a conference at the Logan House, Altoona, on the 27th of July with a view toward consolidating the two bodies. The members of the Alliance were invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Swift, spoke in relation to the late Grand Jury. He had been requested, he said, to procure the names of those who had been before the jury as witnesses on the ignored liquor bills, and also their affidavits, and promised to produce the same at the next meeting of the Alliance.

Discussion was had concerning the case of Mrs. Rev. J. W. Plannett of Sharpsburgh, when it was stated that she was thrown in for the costs of the case simply for having placed her name to the paper requesting the ward constable to keep an eye on the liquor dealer who was supposed to have been violating the law. Mrs. Plannett is President of the Woman's Union of Sharpsburg, and several of the lady members hearing that this saloon keeper was selling on Sunday decided upon the advice of another to ask the constable to watch him. This they did by note, and Mrs. P. being solicited as President of the Union to sign the note, did so. The constable then brought the case before the jury simply on this note, it is said, with the result already stated.

Further discussion was had concerning the action of the jury after which the Alliance adjourned.

RADICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE MEETING TUESDAY — A CANDIDATE FOR COUNTY TREASURER TO BE NOMINATED.

The County Radical Executive Committee held their first meeting at the Lincoln Club Room Tuesday afternoon, Chairman Errett presiding.

Mr. C. S. Fetterman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be directed to call a Convention, to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday, September 7th, 1875, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating one candidate for the office of County Treasurer, and order the delegates to said Convention to be chosen at primary meetings in the several election districts in the county on Saturday, September 4, between the hours of five and seven o'clock P. M.

Before the vote was taken Mr. Errett announced that he had written to Attorney General Dimmick inquiring whether there would be a vacancy in the Treasurer's office and had received a reply that there would. Afterwards it had been suggested that perhaps owing to the special law fixing the term of the Treasurer to expire in March instead of January might possibly have some influence on the case and he had written again to the Attorney General stating this fact. In reply the official gave it as his opinion that a new Treasurer should be elected at any rate, as the fact mentioned did not alter the case at all.

The resolution was then adopted.

A number of sub-committee appointments were announced and other business of general interest was transacted, after which the committee adjourned.

SWEITZER VS. THE COUNTY.

A stated case was filed in the Prothonotary's office Wednesday; Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania against Allegheny county. The case is a test one, the purpose being to test the right of the county in certain cases. The Legislature passed an act, April 14, 1870, relating to the collection of Prothonotary's fees in certain cases in the Western district, and providing that whenever the record of a case has been left in the Supreme Court for three years after a final decision, the Prothonotary may remit the same, with certificate of proceedings, to the Court below, and shall be entitled to charge to the county which supports the lower court, three dollars in full of all fees due him in the case. The plaintiff was appointed on November 30, 1874, and remitted the records of cases remaining in the Court over three years after final decision with the proper certificate. He furnished a list of the Allegheny cases to the attorney of the County Commissioners, and presented his bill of claims, which was admitted to be correct, but which they declined to pay. The records were filed in the clerks' offices of the lower courts.

If the Common Pleas No. 1 should consider that, under the act, the county is liable, then judgment is to be entered for the amount of the claim, which is $966, with interest from November 30, 1874; and, if otherwise, then judgment is to be entered for defendant.

FATAL FALL.

A MAN KILLED AT ZUG'S MILL.

About 8 o'clock Wednesday morning an accident occurred at Zug's iron works, on the corner of Thirteenth and Etna streets, which resulted in the death of Patrick Regan. Several men were engaged at repairing the roof of the mill and Regan went on top to aid, when he fell through the iron roofing to the ground below, a distance of about forty feet. He alighted upon his side and was picked up apparently lifeless and carried into the office. Subsequently he was taken to his home, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Mulberry alley, where his injuries were examined. Beyond one or two bruises he was apparently uninjured, but further examination proved that he had sustained internal injuries—a rupture of the lungs. He lingered in great agony about two hours when death issued.

Coroner McCallin was notified of the accident and held an inquest on the body when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was a laboring man, was about fifty years of age and leaves a wife and seven children in destitute circumstances.

U. S. COURTS AT ERIE.

IMPORTANT ARGUMENT IN THE CIRCUIT COURT—HON JOHN SCOTT APPOINTED FOREMAN OF THE GRAND JURY.

A re argument was had in the U. S. Circuit Court before Judge McKennan at Erie on Tuesday in the case of the United States vs. E. M. Lewis, assignee of Jay Cooke, Wm. G. Moorhead et al. Counsel for the United States, R. C. McMurtrie, Esq., Philadelphia; for the defence: Samuel Dickson, R. S. Ashurst, Esq., of Philadelphia, and W. P. Clough, Esq., of St. Paul Minnesota. This is an important case involving an amount of money something over one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling.

In September 1873 the firm of Jay Cooke & Co., failed for a large amount, and made an assignment to Mr. Lewis, the United States being an extensive creditor. There was at that time a firm in London, England, doing business under the name of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and this action is to reach assets belonging to the London firm, McCulloch & Co., as well as those belonging to Mr. Moorhead, in the United States. The action was brought under the act of 1797.

The arguments on both sides were able defendant's counsel assuming that the United States were not creditors at all, for the reason that the two firms were separate and distinct from each other, and the London house was reorganized and the names of the bankrupt members dropped out immediately after the failure of the United States house. The case is a complicated one, involving many fine points in law.

The case was held under advisement.

Hon. John Scott was appointed foreman of the Grand Jury by Judge McCandless.

THE ANNOYANCE AND DISAGREEABLENESS of Pimples and Blotches on the Skin, may be gotten rid of by using Dr. Janye's Alterative, a safe and rational cure for all Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, &c. WSM&W

IRON MARKET.

The following are the ruling prices of of the Western Bar Iron Association, on which the usual discount of 1-10@2-10c is given to the trade in round lots:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	¼ and 1¾ by ⅜ to ¾ inch 2 9-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch 2 9-10c	and ¼ by ⅞ to ¾ inch 3 c
1¾ to 6 by 1¼ to 1¾ inch 3 1-10c	¼ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ¾ inch 3 1-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¾ inch 3 5-10c	⅝ to 7-16 inch 3 5-10c
2 to 2¾ inch 3 c	½ inch 3 7-10c
3 to 3¾ inch 4 c	9-16 inch 4 c
3¾ to 4 inch 4 5-10c	⅝ inch 4 6-10c
⅞ to 1⅛ inch 2 9-10c	5-16 inch 5 6-10c
1⅛ to 1¾ inch 3 1-10c	

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes 4 c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch 3 1-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ¼ and 5-16 inch 3 5-10c
1¾ to 3¼ ⅜ to ½ inch 3 2-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by ⅜ and 5-16 inch 3 9-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No. 12 3 9-10c	to 1¾ by 3-16 to No 12 4 c
1¾ to 2¾ by 3-16 to No 12 3 5-10c	⅜ to ⅝ by 3-16 to No 12 4 5-10c

HOOPS.

⅝ to 1 inch 3 5-10c	1 inch 4 7-10
⅝ to 4¾ inch 3 9-10c	1¼ inch 5 3-10
⅝ to 2 inch 4 c	1½ inch 5 9-10
⅝ to 1¾ inch 4 c	⅝ inch 7
1⅛ to 1¾ inch 4 1-10c	¾ inch 7

OVAL IRON.

⅝ to 1¾ inch 3 1-10c	¾ inch 3 5-10c
⅝ to 3 inch 3 5-10c	⅞ inch 4 1-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¾ inch 3 4-10c	Fluted and Star 3 9-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch 3 5-10c	Lightning Rod 3 9-10c
⅝ inch 3 6-10c	Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch 4 3-10c
¾ inch 3 10c	

TANK IRON.

Boiled.	Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick 3 9-10c	Heads, flanging 4 5-10c
Boiler plate 4 5-10c	Plow slabs 4 5-10c
Heads, not flanging 3 4-10c	Plow wings 5 c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 c	6 50c	7 50c
No. 15 to 20	4 2-10c	6 75c	7 75c
No. 21 to 24	4 5-10c	6 90c	8 10c
No. 25 to 26	4 8-10c	7 10c	8 10c
No. 27	4 1-10c	7 30c	8 50c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Bolts
1½ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	3 5-10c
1¾ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	3 c
1¾, 1¼ and 2 by ⅝ and ½ inch	3
1¾ by ¾ inch	3 2-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	3 5-10
Hoops	3 5-10
All other iron excepting sheet	1 5-10

DRY GOODS.

The following are the prices current ruling among the Pittsburgh wholesale dry goods houses:

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Width	P'ce	Width	P'ce
Anchor A No 1	36 10	Lawrence LL	36 8½
Penn Mills	36 10	Laconia E	36 9½
Eagle No 1	36 10	Laconia B	36 9½
Western trade	36 8½	Laconia O	40 9½
Magnolia	36 8	Laconia	34 7½
Avondale	36 7	Laconia	30 6
Conestoga A	30 7	Conestoga	30 4 3½
Chippewa C	28 6	Waltham	46 13½
Nonatonck	44 9½	Columbia B line	44 8½

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Commonwealth O	37	Lonsdale	36 12
Suffolk L	36 8	Lonsdale Cam	36 16
Suffolk B	36 9½	Fruit of Loom	36 12½
Hamilton A A	36 8	Bay Mill	36 14
Avondale	36 9	Davol	36 14
Paragon	36 9½	Wamsutta	36 15½
Bright	36 7	Waltham	42 13½
Hill, Smp'r Idm	33 8	Pepperell	54 30
Hill	36 11	Pepperell	10-4 25

PRINTS.

Anchor shirtings	5	Sprague fane's	6½
Cocheco shirting	5	American fane's	6
Oriental shirtings	5	Southbridge fane's	5½
Sprague shirtings	5	Oriental fane's	7½
Regatta shirtings	5	Cochece fane's	9
Wash'n shirtings	5	Albion fancies	7½
Gaven fancy	5	Albion solids	7½
Wamsutta fancy	7	Sampson's black mourning	7
Amoskeag fancy	6½		
Richmonds	7½	Merrimac	7½

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8 10½	Thorndike	7-8 11
" gold M'dl	4-4 18	Portsmouth	4-4 26
Conestoga C T	4-4 16	Portsmouth	4-4 26
" gold M'dl	4-4 18	Whittaker	7-8 11
" prem A	4-4 23	Whittaker	4-4 26

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	11½	Union	8½
Glasgow	10½	American	8½

BAGGING.

Penn Mill, 2 bush	32	Penn Mill, 2½ bush	38
Penn Mill, 3 bush	45		

MISCELLANEOUS.

White carpet chain	28	Colored carpet chain	25
Cotton batting	16@18	Cotton twine	25

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET—SINGLE STRENGTH.

2d Quality, 1st Quality, Dbl. Sth			
6 by 8 to 7 by 9	$ 6 75	$10 00	
7 by 10 to 8 by 10	$7 00	7 75	11 00
8 by 11 to 10 by 12	7 50	8 75	12 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	8 00	10 00	13 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 17		11 00	14 00
12 by 18 to 16 by 20		11 00	16 00
18 by 22 to 16 by 24		12 00	18 00
15 by 26 to 20 by 30		13 00	20 00
15 by 26 to 24 by 30		14 00	22 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		15 00	24 00
26 by 34 to 26 by 40		15 00	
26 by 38 to 28 by 44		16 00	23 00
26 by 46 to 30 by 50		18 00	
30 by 50 to 32 by 56			32 00
34 by 54 to 34 by 56			35 00
56 by 58 to 34 by 60			40 00
36 by 60 to 40 by 60			45 00

All sizes over 52 inches in length, and not akin 81 united inches, will be charged in 84 united inches in bracket. An additional 10 per cent. will be charged for all glass more than 40 inches wide. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received. Discount of 65@70 and 10c.

LUMBER MARKET.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	26 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	16 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	18 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, per M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	50 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	30 00
Shelving on one side	28 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	30 00
Half-inch patent planed	22 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	18 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	30 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	40 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

Shingles, 18-inch, XXX	$ 5 50
Lath	3 75

TOBACCO MARKET

There is a good market, with a moderately active demand. We quote:

MANUFACTURED.		Six Twist	6@65
Spun roll	60@63	Smoking—Granulated	50@75
Black Navy	55@58	LEAF TOBACCO.	
Black Tens	57@60	Western Leaf—Wrapping	18@24
Louisville Navy	62@65	Western Leaf—Wrappers	18@24
Louisville Cavendish	67@70	Western Leaf—Logs	9@12
Virginia Navy	58@63	Ohio Seed Wrappers	20@25
Virginia Tens	58@64	Ohio Seed Fillers	9@12
Virginia Cavendish	56@64	Conn. (choice) Wrappers	60@70
Double Thick	62@66	PIPES	60@70
Flounders	65@65	Connecticut Filler	10@15
Bright Pounds	63@1 00	Havanna Wrappers	2 00@2 50
Black Quarters	57@61	Havanna Fillers	25@1 25
Rough and Ready	65@65	CIGARS.	
Fine Cut Plug	70@88	Penn's Seed	$15@ 25
Cut and Dry	55@62	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75	Seed and Havana	30@ 50
Black Snuff	90@95	Havana	2.@150

TOBACCO MARKET

There is a good market, with a moderately active demand. We quote:

MANUFACTURED.		Six Twist	6@65
Spun roll	60@63	Smoking—Granulated	50@75
Black Navy	55@58	LEAF TOBACCO.	
Black Tens	57@60	Western Leaf—Wrapping	18@24
Louisville Navy	62@65	Western Leaf—Wrappers	18@24
Louisville Cavendish	67@70	Western Leaf—Logs	9@12
Virginia Navy	58@63	Ohio Seed Wrappers	20@25
Virginia Tens	58@64	Ohio Seed Fillers	9@12
Virginia Cavendish	56@64	Conn. (choice) Wrappers	60@70
Double Thick	62@66	PIPES	60@70
Flounders	65@65	Connecticut Filler	10@15
Bright Pounds	63@1 00	Havanna Wrappers	2 00@2 50
Black Quarters	57@61	Havanna Fillers	25@1 25
Rough and Ready	65@65	CIGARS.	
Fine Cut Plug	70@88	Penn's Seed	$15@ 25
Cut and Dry	55@62	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	65@75	Seed and Havana	30@ 50
Black Snuff	90@95	Havana	2.@150

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112⅞
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (ocnpon)	120⅝
Five-Twenties, 1862	114
Five-Twenties, 1864	114⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865	115
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	115
Five-Twenties, 1867	119⅛
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	120
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	120½
Ten-Forties	117⅛
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117
Currency Sixes	122½
New Five Per Cents	113½

STOCKS.

Western Union	80½
Adams Express	59½
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express	85
American Express	57½
United States Express	44⅜
Pacific Mail	39½
New York Central	130½
Erie	15
Harlem	134
Michigan Central	67½
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	74½
Illinois Central	98⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90⅝
Northwestern	41⅛
Northwestern preferred	54½
Rock Island	116⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul	86¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	60
Toledo and Wabash	37⅜
Fort Wayne	98½
Chicago and Alton	
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅝
C. C. and I. C.	38⅜

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	114
Five-Twenties, 1864	114⅛
Five-Twenties, 1865	114⅝
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	115
Five-Twenties, 1867	118
Five-Twenties, 1868	118
New Fives	119⅜
Ten-Forties	117
Currency Sixes	122⅜

STATE BONDS.

Sanbors stll	48⅞
Missouri	100⅜
Tennessee, old	69
Tennessee, new	69
Virginia, new	69
Virginia, old	27⅜
North Carolina, old	37
North Carolina, new	

STOCKS.

Canton	
Western Union Telegraph	80⅜
Pacific Mail	39⅝
Adams Express	59½
Fargo	85½
American Express	57⅜
United States Express	44⅜
New York Central	130⅛
Erie	15⅛
Erie preferred	28
Harlem	134
Harlem preferred	134⅜
Michigan Central	67⅝
Union Pacific	
Lake Shore	74
Illinois Central	98⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	90⅝
Northwestern common	41⅛
Northwestern preferred	54½
New Jersey Central	112
Rock Island	116⅜
St. Paul	37⅜
St. Paul preferred	60
Toledo and Wabash	37⅜
Toledo and Wabash preferred	59
Fort Wayne	98½
Terre Haute	8
Terre Haute preferred	18
Chicago and Alton	92⅜
Chicago and Alton preferred	106⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛
Indiana Central	38
Burlington and Quincy	99
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24⅜
Delaware and Lackawana	121⅛
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	39⅜
Central Pacific	93⅜
Union	102⅝

THE MARKETS.

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 21, 1875.

REMARKS—There were no features in the market to-day worthy of note. Some merchants express apprehensions that the rains of the past few days have damaged the crops. At first it was supposed that the rains were local, but reports show that the west and south also had abundant rains, but other dealers believe that the damage done will not materially affect prices. Grain—There was considerable excitement on account of the advances in Chicago and New York on wheat, but the market here was not affected, as it is believed the present speculative movement must subside in a few days, owing to the heavy new crop coming in. There is still a good inquiry for sugars, and the prices remain firm. The quotations of eastern dealers are somewhat higher than our wholesale dealers. No material change is all that remains to report of the produce market generally.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given.

Apples.

Choice ₱ bbl	2 00@3 00
Medium	2 00@3 00

Apple Butter.

Choice	10@12c
Other grades	7@9c

Alcohol.

Per gal	$2 40@2 45
Highwines	1 20@1 22

Alum.

India, per bbl	$10@11
Porter	9@10
X	8@ 9
XX	9@10

Ashes.

Pearl ash	7 c
Pot ash	6 c
Soda, in casks	4 c
Refined	5 c

Brooms.

No. 1, ₱ doz	$2 00
No. 2, ₱ doz	1 75
No. 3, ₱ doz	1 50
No. 4, ₱ doz	1 25
No. 5, ₱ doz	1 00
No. 6, ₱ doz	4 25

Carpet Brooms.

No. 3, ₱ doz	4 50
No. 4, ₱ doz	4 75
No. 5, ₱ doz	5 00
Fancy Carpet	4 50

Tar Extracts.

Per doz	$1 10@$2 00
Misses	2 00@2 75
Breakfast	2 00@2 75
Wisps, fancy	1 50@2 00
Wisps, plain	1 25@1 75

Broom Corn.

Good to choice	11½@12½
Fair to good	10@11
Inferior	8½@ 9½
Crooked	6@7½ 8

Beeswax

Good to choice	25@30

Butter.

Common	9@12
Fair	14@16
Choice	19@22

Beans.

Che navy ₱ bu	$1 85@1 90
Medium	1 75@1 80

Bagging.

Two bush	23
Two half bush	26
Three bush	40
Banner Eagle	22
₱ lb cans, per doz	$1 60
½ do do	3 00
¼ do do	5 50
5 do do	25 00
10 lb boxes, ₱ lb	40

Cheese.

Ohio factory	10½@11½
N. Y. Goshen	12@13
Limburger	14@16
Sweitzer	16@18

Cement.

Youghiogheny	$1 75@2 00
Louisville	2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do	2 00@2 25
Pozzolic do	2 00@2 25
Rosendale	2 00@2 50
White lime	1 50@1 75

Concentrated Lye.

Best quality	$7 75@8 00
Second quality	7 00@7 75

Crackers.

Water	6½
Sugar	9
Lemon	11
Fruit	11½
Soda	6½
Ginger Snaps	12

Canned Goods.

Asparagus, 2 ₱	$3 75
Blackberries, 2 ₱	1 75@2 00
Beans Lima, 2 ₱	2 00
Beans String, 2 ₱	1 75
Corn	
Connellsv'e, 2 ₱ tin	$2 50@2 75

Cranberries.

Per bbl	$6 00@8 00
Per box	1 50@2 50

Eggs.

Per doz	18@20

Feathers.

Live geese	50@55
Common	45@50

Fish.

No. 1 extra mess mackeral, ₱ bbl	$20 00
No. 1 mess	19 00
Extra No. 1 shore	17 00
Extra No. 1 bay	13 00
No. 1 shore	13 00
New No. 2	9 50
New No. 3	8 00
Boneless codfish ₱ lb	7@7½
Round herring	25@6 75
Whitefish, ₱ ½ bbl	6 00@6 50
Lake herring, ₱ ½ bbl	4 50@5 00
Lake trout, do	5 75@6
Labrador her'g ₱ bbl	7 00@7 50
Potomac, do ₱ bbl	7 75@

Flour

White Winter	$7 50@7 75
Wisconsin	6 75@7 25
Minnesota	6 50@7 00
Red Winter	6 50@6 75
Rye, ₱ bbl	5 75@6 00
Graham	6 50@6 75
Corn Meal	5 75@
Oat Meal	8 50@9 00

Groceries.

Green Coffees—

Fancy Rio	24 @25
Choice Rio	23½@24
Prime Rio	22½@24
Good Rio	20½@22
Java	33½@35

Roasted Coffees—

Rio, in papers	28
Rio, in tulk	27½
Java, in papers	40
Java, in bulk	35½

Teas—

Young Hyson	50@1 00
Gunpowder	50@1 25
Imperial	50@1 00
Japan	55@1 00
Oolong	25@ 85
Fancy	$1 00@
Souchong	25@ 85

Rice—

Choice Carolina steam	
Patna	
Rangoon	

Spices—

Cloves, ₱ lb	35@
Allspice	12½@
Cassia	20@
Nutmegs	60@
Pepper	25@

Sugars—

Standard A	10@10½
Standard B	10@10½
Do extra C	10@10½
Extra C (pail)	9½@10
Extra B yellow	9½@10
Extra C white	10
New Orleans	9@9½
Crushed	11
Powdered	11
Granulated	11

Molasses—

Strictly choice N O	55@60
Prime	50@55
Good	45@50

Syrups

Extra white drips	45@50
Sugar drips	40@45
Lower grades	30@35

Starch—

Pearl	5 c
Silver Gloss	10@12½
Corn	10@10½

Soaps

Brads, ₱ box	$1 50
Babbitt's best	7 c
Babbitt's N.Y. city	6 c
German mottled	5½

Soda—

Bi-carb, ₱ lb pkgs	4½
Bi-carb, ₱ lb papers	5 c

Grain

Wheat	
No. 2, Mich.	$1 40@1 41
No. 2 Ill	1 39@1 40
Amber	1 37@1 38
O. & Pa. red	1 36@1 37
Spring wheat	1 30@1 32
Corn	
Shelled, yellow	75@
Do mixed	74@
Ear yellow	70@
Do mixed	70@
Oats	
White	40@
Mixed	38@
Rye	
Rye	$1 08@1 10

Hops.

New Crop	40@50

Hay.

Baled	$18@21
Loose	16@18

Hides.

Heavy steer	8½@ 9
Calf skins in salt 12 to 14	
Heavy	6 @ 7
Salted green	9½@

Hominy

Per bbl	$4 25@4 50

Horses.

Buckwheat, ₱ lb 80	@ 22
White Clover	37½@38
Choice Clover	35 @38

Oils

Lard, ex No. 1	$1 00
Do No 1	
Do No 2	
Carbon	11

Mill Feed.

Bran, per cwt	80@1 00
Shorts, per cwt	1 20@1 30
Middlings	1 40@1 50
Chopped Feed	1 60@1 70
Oil Meal	1 90@2 00

Potatoes.

New	$2 00@2 25

Provisions.

Hams	
Extra S C ₱ lb	13½@
Should's, ex S C	10½@
Bfast bacon, S C	14½@
Dried beef ex S C	
Cold	15½@
Beef tongues, ₱	
C. ₱ doz	6 50@
Bacon Shoulders	9½@
Clear Rib sides	13 @
Clear Sides	13½@
Mess pork	$21 00@
Lard	
Prime leaf in tierces, ₱ lb	14
Do Half bbls	14½
Lard Ref. for summer use in tierces	14½
Do in ½ bbls	15
Do in buckets	15½
Do 3 lb do	17½
Do 5 lb do	17½
Do 3 lb pails	18
Do 5 lb do	17½
Do 6 lb do	17½

Rags.

Good mixed	2½@3
Woolen	3@4

Salt.

Car lots, ₱ bbl	$1 25@1 75
Jobbing lots	1 45@1 55

Tallow.

Choice	8¾
Medium	8

Seeds

Buckwheat	$1 75@2 00
Flaxseed	2 25@2 40
Timothy	3 00@

Poultry.

Live chickens, ₱ pr	45@55

Vegetables.

Tomatoes ₱ bx	$2 00@2 50
Cabbages ₱ bbl	1 50@2 00
Cucumb's ₱ bx	1 25@1 50
Gr'n Corn ₱ dz	25@ 30
Onions, ₱ box	75@1 00

Wool.

Fine, ₱ lb	45@50
Medium	45@48
Coarse	40@45
Tub washed	45@50
Combing, fine	46@49
Do coarse & medium	43@45
Pulled	40@

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 21, 1875.

REMARKS—The oil trade showed some signs of improvement to-day, and there was a slight advance. The situation looks more hopeful, but whether the hopes of dealers will be realized remains to be seen.

CRUDE.

United pipe line at the wells was quoted at 73¾c, an advance of a cent and a fraction over yesterday. Immediate shipment was quoted at $1 02½ and Conduit pipe at wells at 85@86½c.

REFINED.

The market was quiet. Philadelphia delivery was quoted at 10¾c; Baltimore delivery 10¾@11c; N. Y. delivery 11¾@11¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

The market continues quiet. We quote at $1 25@1 30 for city make and $1 10@1 20 for country do, according to quality and size of barrel.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 21.—The Herald says: There was hardly a quotable change, although the tone was slightly weaker and the business of previous day gave way to an easier feeling. United opened at 72½c, advanced to 73¾c, and closed at same figure as the opening sale.

NEW YORK, July 21—Closing July 20.—Petroleum is a trifle easier, and prices are noted with more of a disposition to sell and less call from shippers. Sales are 2,000 bbls refined at 11¼c; 3,000 bbls in Baltimore at 10¾c, and rumored but not authenticated, of 5,000 bbls in Philadelphia at 10¾c. The closing prices are as follow: Crude in bulk is quoted at 5¼c for prompt; 5¼@5¾c for August 15; do shipping order at 8¾c; refined 11@11¼c for prompt, and 11c for August 15; cases at 16@16¼c; naphtha at 8¾c. For Philadelphia delivery refined is quoted at 10¾@10¾c; for spot and 10¾@11c for August 15. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 10¾c.

PARKER'S, July 21—Market firmer; there appears to be more buyers than sellers. United quoted at 73¾ asked shipment; $1 02¼ asked.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Market quiet; S. W. 10¾c; crude, 4¾c; cases 15c; no sales; no futures offering.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., July 21.—Market quiet and steady at $1 02½.

OIL CITY, July 21.—Market quiet at $1 02½.

ROUSVILLE, July 21.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1.

TIDIOUTE, July 21.—Market very dull at about $1.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, July 21, 1875.

CATTLE.

Cochran, Heskit & Co. report as follows: The run of cattle is heavier than last week, while good cattle are selling fully as strong as last week. We quote on common grades a quarter to three